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* LAST EDITION

PRESIDENT'S STAND MAY PUT END TO SHIPYARD STRIKE

Workers Are Returning—Brotherhood Leader, on Receipt of Message From Mr. Wilson, Asks to Have Men Go Back

By narrowing down the shipyard labor issue to a choice between returning to work on patriotic grounds or of aiding the enemy, President Wilson has succeeded in inducing the carpenters' and joiners' leader to urge upon the men of his brotherhood that they resume their tasks, and leave with the Federal Government representatives the settlement of their differences with the Shipping Board. Previously the brotherhood leader had informed the President that he was unable to call off the strike and it remains to be seen whether the men will now respond generally to his directions as well as to the appeal of the nation's Chief Executive. The President also stated that as it was the duty of the Government to see that there was no lawless profiteering so it was its duty to see that the best conditions for labor were maintained.

(Continued on page seven, column four)

African Town Occupied
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—According to published British and French figures, during January the British accounted for 93 German aeroplanes and the French for 57, with three brought down by the Belgians, which gives a total of 153 against the German figure of 68. The British admitted air losses were 39 for January.

GERMAN PEOPLE ADVISED TO RISE

Friends of Democracy in the United States Urge Subjects of the Kaiser to Overthrow the Present Military Autocracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The mass meeting held by the Friends of German Democracy on Saturday night adopted a resolution urging the German people to assert their right as free men and rid themselves of their autocrats in order to establish a democratic Germany, the best guaranty of a just and peaceful world order. The resolution, which will be circulated throughout the United States for signatures, and then forwarded to and distributed among the people of Germany, assures the latter that they hope in vain to attain peace before their military autocracy is destroyed or rendered harmless.

Speakers condemned the Kaiser and emphasized President Wilson's discrimination between the German people and the present German Government. Jacob H. Schiff sent a message saying that, freed from an autocratic militaristic government, no good reason would likely exist why the former good relations between the American and German people should not be reestablished.

Franz Sigel, president of the society, said "he was by blood wholly German, but by conviction and birth wholly American. The society proposed, he said, that the German democrats, in and out of Germany, should be aided and their spirit made so strong that it would conquer the autocrats and make the dream of '48 the reality of the Germany of the future."

The Cologne Gazette says that the Poles "to tear the net we have just spun in the East for the advantage of all concerned."

The Post says: "If Germany is to have any security in the East, the Polish desires must be opposed immediately. The Poles have declared a state of hostilities. The results of this attitude must be shown to them; otherwise the German Empire will lose all its prestige in the East."

A Berlin dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung says:

"Reports in Warsaw papers that Polish regiments of the Russian Army have offered to place themselves at the disposal of the Warsaw Government, are causing serious anxiety in political circles in Germany. At the moment when the whole Polish nation, in Poland, Austria and elsewhere, is opposing the peace with Ukraine for war's sake."

The Countess von Krockow confined herself mostly to the workings of military intrigue in Germany, thereby avoiding the possibility of doing more harm than good by emphasizing the same intrigue in this country.

The Countess said the German autocrats make use of every possible incident in the United States which can be distorted into casting a slur on the democratic form of government. This is particularly true, according to the Countess, of times when a lynching occurs in the United States.

The Countess said that at one time she had occasion to write a Life of Bismarck, when she read all books dating back to 1852, and through this reading discovered that the German Imperial Government had been spreading propaganda since that date. She said she did not believe the Germans were fighting for greater commercial gain, but to keep the German autocratic party in power and to offset the effect of reports of the success of democratic government elsewhere.

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Sporting

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)

In a by-election for the Coblenz seat

in the German Reichstag Herr Greifner

has been elected over Edmund Steinacker by a vote of 5287 to 4609.

Steinacker was the official candidate

of the Center Party, while Greifner was

an adherent of the policy of peace by understanding.

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GERMANY FACES CRISIS IN POLAND

Treaty of Peace With Ukraine

Causes Demonstrations in Lemberg and Cracow—Polish Government Resigns

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—

The official German version of the recent occurrences in Brussels announces that by a decree of the Court of Appeal the judicial authorities in Brussels arrested two members of the Council of Flanders on charges of engaging in political activity in support of the independence of Flanders. This action, which in the country itself had only the effect of a bad joke and could hardly be regarded any differently abroad, is legally untenable and bears the character merely of a political demonstration.

The Governor-General, therefore, ordered the release of both prisoners, forbade all further criminal proceedings against them and sent three out of four presidents of the Court of Appeal to Germany under arrest.

If the Regency Council follows suit, all political institutions so far instituted will disappear, and the Vossische Zeitung learns that leading Polish circles are trying to prevent this, as it would mean a rise to the power of the ultra-radical elements, who favor the attachment of Poland to Russia and a republican Government.

The position is considered critical, however, for on the publication of the treaty with Ukraine the Austrian Military Governor, his Austrian civil associate, and the representative of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office in Warsaw also resigned.

Moreover, the elections arranged for Feb. 27 cannot take place, because the districts now assigned to Ukraine were to have voted also.

Meanwhile, the German press is being allowed to refer to the position, regarding a settlement in the East as being again entirely nebulous, and anti-Polish papers are permitted to express their views freely. The Vorwärts talks of the bankruptcy of the Central Empires' policy concerning Poland and remarks, "We have exchanged peace with Ukraine for war with Poland."

The Cologne Gazette says that the Poles "to tear the net we have just spun in the East for the advantage of all concerned."

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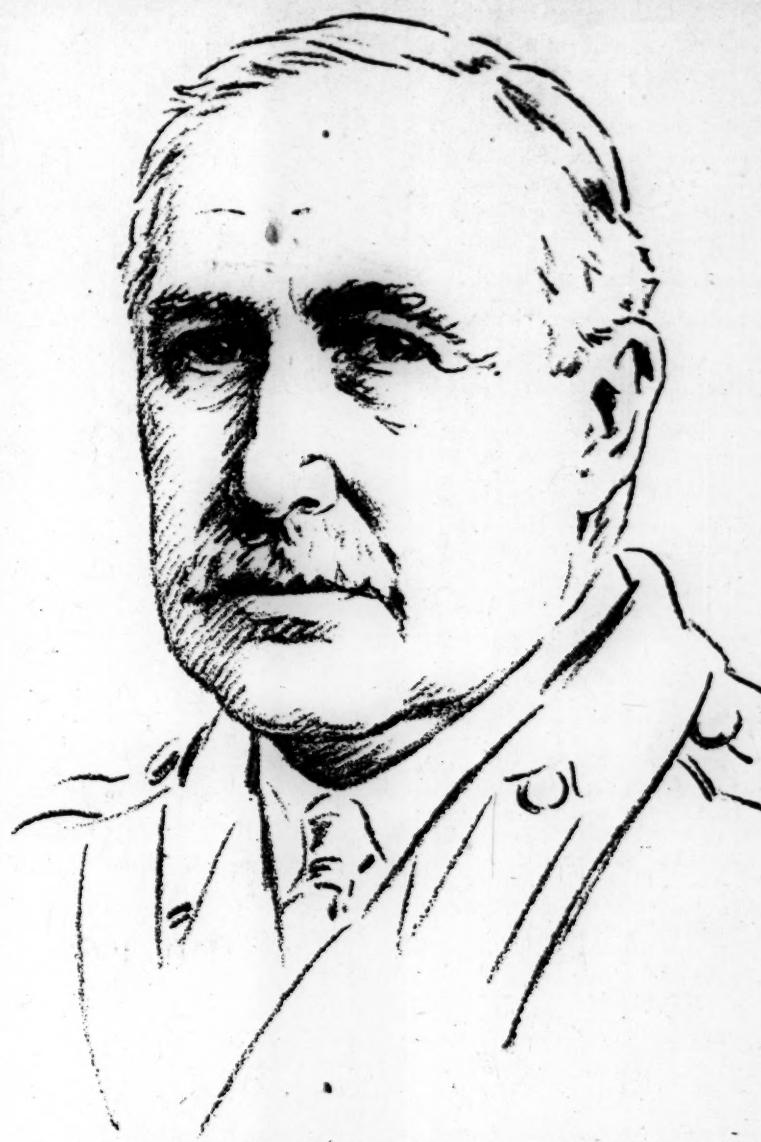
Force May Be Sent to Siberia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The declaration of Dr. T. Iyenaga Saturday night before the Lawyers Club of New York, that Japan stands ready to send a force to Siberia if the danger appears that Bolshevikism is spreading to that vast region, is borne out here.

In certain diplomatic circles it has been understood as a settled fact for some time that Japan will be expected by the Allies to act as guardian of Siberia if the occasion should arise.

As the member of the alliance nearest to the scene, this task, it is considered, would fall naturally upon Japan.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph from Western Newspaper Union

Gen. Sir Henry Wilson, K. C. B., D. S. O.

Who succeeds General Sir William Robertson as Chief of the British Imperial General Staff

MONTANA AND THE DRY AMENDMENT

LABOR ATTITUDE ON LIQUOR IS ATTACKED

BOSTON Central Labor Union, Severely Criticized by Ignatius McNulty, Reaffirms Its Stand Against Prohibition

BOSTON Central Labor Union was severely criticized for its stand against abolition of the liquor traffic by Ignatius McNulty, business agent of the Building Trades Council, in an address before that organization at its regular meeting at Wells Memorial Building on Sunday afternoon. Although Mr. McNulty, who has been touring the State of Massachusetts, urging the formation of a labor party with prohibition as its chief plank, spoke for about one hour, pointing out that the liquor interests damage labor instead of benefit it, the delegates voted to reaffirm their previously voted stand in favor of permitting the traffic to continue.

As reported to The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. McNulty was "unvarnished," so to speak, in his arraignment of the representative labor organization of Boston, which by its action Sunday indicated that the majority of its delegates were dominated by a minority directly connected with the liquor traffic.

The departure of Sir William Robertson, particularly in view of the fact that his departure follows a violent press campaign and answers in Parliament, which have been assumed to mean that no changes were contemplated, will be regretted, especially as he is regarded as a soldier of great judgment, ability and caution, whose plans are stated to have been uniformly and remarkably successful.

The dispute over the changes in the status of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff and of the military representative at Versailles are, perhaps, on the occasion, rather than the cause, of this final rupture, for it has been freely said for months that the Prime Minister and Sir William Robertson by no means saw eye to eye.

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canvassed. The Government has sent whips even to its supporters on active service to attend Parliament today and tomorrow, but the trouble may blow over.

The official announcement regarding the change follows:

"The extension of the functions of the permanent military representative decided on by the Supreme War Council at their last meeting at Versailles has necessitated the limitation of the special powers hitherto exercised by the chief of the imperial general staff by virtue of the order in council of Jan. 27, 1916.

In these circumstances the Government thought it right to offer Gen. Sir William Robertson the choice of becoming the British military representative on the Supreme War Council at Versailles, or continuing as chief of the imperial general staff under new conditions.

Gen. Sir William Robertson, for reasons which will be explained in a statement which will be made by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons as early as possible in the coming week, did not see his way to accept either position, and the Government have, with much regret, accepted his resignation.

Gen. Sir Henry Wilson has accepted the position of chief of the imperial general staff. The appointment of the British permanent representative at Versailles will be announced in a few days."

Gen. Sir Henry Wilson, K. C. B., D. S. O., is an Irishman whose military career began with a lieutenancy in the rifle brigade. He saw fighting in the Burmese campaign two years later, 1886-88. His ability marked him out for staff work, and in 1894 he graduated with honors from the staff college. A further short spell of regimental work was followed by a staff captaincy at the War Office from June, 1895, to September, 1897. He went out to the Boer War as brigade-major of the light brigade in Gen. Sir Redvers Buller's corps and immediately marked himself out by his work as a man with a future. It is said that his work was in no small degree responsible for the raising of the siege of Ladysmith. Lord Roberts, at any rate, took note of him, and gave him an appointment on his staff. He helped Lord Roberts to wind up the business of the South African War at the War Office, and among subsequent appointments he held was that of commandant of the Staff College at Camberley till July, 1910. From there he returned to the War Office as Director of Military Operations.

London Press Comment

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Although the changes on the Imperial General Staff were only announced late last night, several of the Sunday papers comment vigorously on the situation.

The Weekly Dispatch

The Weekly Dispatch, directly after the official announcement of General Robertson's resignation, says that "the most fatal crisis of the war" has been reached, and adds:

"While the pacifists and anti-Lloyd Georgeites in Parliament are talking, the Germans are bringing up division after division as fast as their rolling stock can bring them from the east. This military fact, and not any personal issues arising out of the unfortunate Versailles controversy—a chapter which is ended by the resignation of General Robertson and the appointment in his place of General Wilson—is the thing that matters. It is of the utmost importance that in meeting this blow, instant decisions shall be taken. The old ineffectual way of referring for instructions to Paris, London and Rome means deliberately handicapping the Allies' counter-strategy. By the time the instructions are received the mischief may be done."

The Sunday Observer

The Sunday Observer's military correspondent says that since General Robertson's return from Versailles, "it has been an open secret that, though as a good soldier he is accustomed in the decisions of the war council, after they had been adopted, he did not approve of them and had he remained in office he would have been in the disagreeable position of having to give effect to a procedure with which he is not in sympathy."

Statement Tomorrow

LONDON, England (Monday)—Mr. Lloyd George hopes to make a statement tomorrow regarding Sir William Robertson's resignation as chief of staff. Mr. Bonar Law declared in the House of Commons today, replying to a question from Mr. Asquith,

Mr. Bonar Law said that Sir William has accepted the command of the eastern division of the home army.

NEW PROPAGANDA DIRECTOR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—Lord Northcliffe has been appointed Director of Propaganda in enemy countries. The nature of the propaganda, he informed a Press Association interviewer, would be decided by a representative committee and he hoped would appreciably shorten the war. Among other things this propaganda aims at bringing to the knowledge of enemy peoples the speeches of allied statesmen and statements of war aims, and so forth. Lord Northcliffe will continue to direct the London headquarters of the British War Mission to the United States.

WARNING OF REPRISALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The British Government's warning of reprisals in connection with the imprisonment of Captain Scholz and Lieutenant Wooley was handed to the German Government by the Dutch Minister in Berlin on Feb. 12.

MARSHAL JOFFRE AN "IMMORTAL"

Famous Field Marshal Elected Member of French Academy by Almost Unanimous Vote

In view of the election of Marshal Joffre to membership of the French academy by an almost unanimous vote, namely, 22 out of a possible 29, six members being absent and one vote being cast blank, the following article dealing with the progress of the famous Field-Marshal's candidature, and his own attitude on the question, is particularly interesting.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

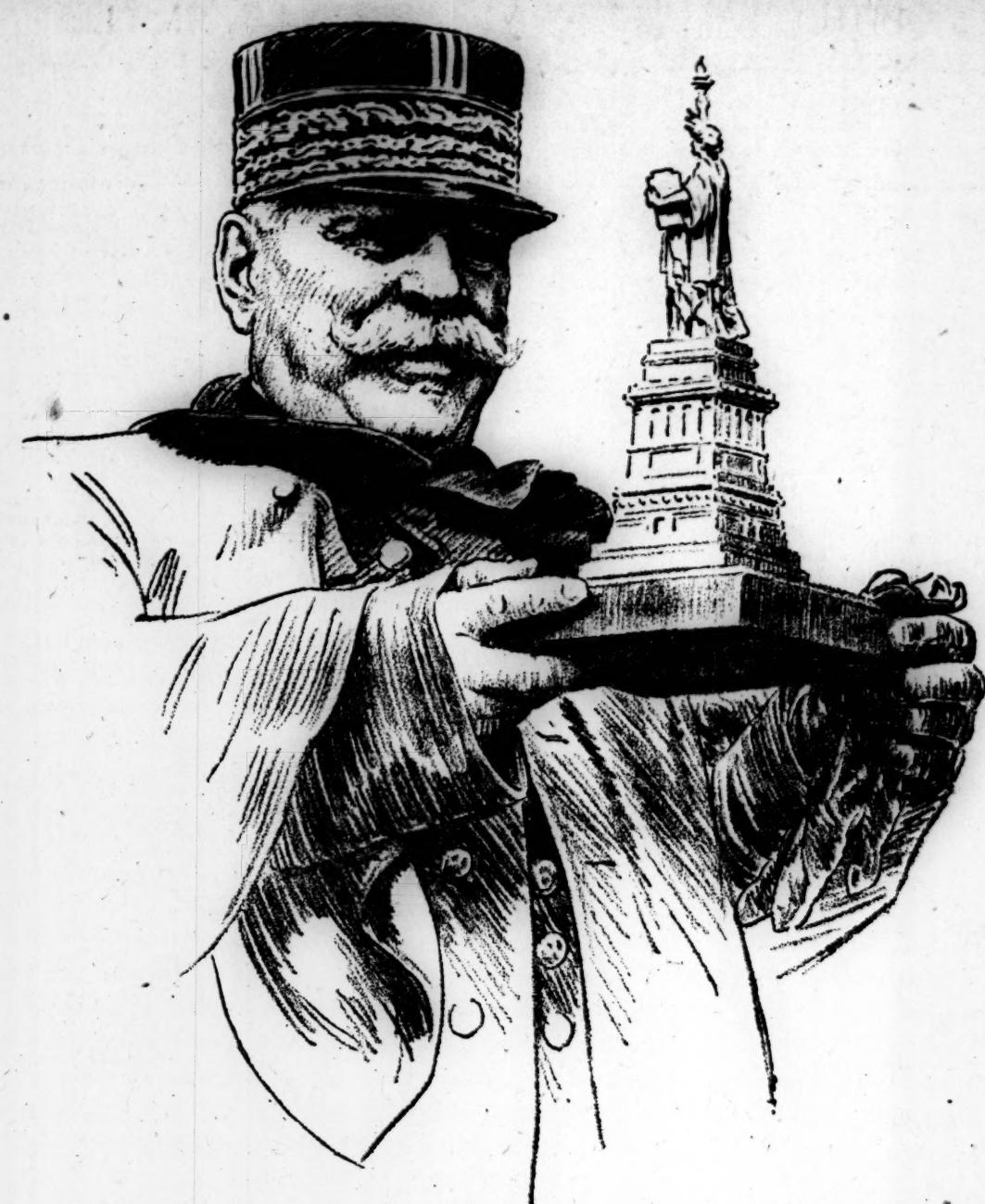
PARIS, France—Nothing could be more entertaining than the progress of the candidature of Marshal Joffre for a seat in the Académie Française. He has made his application, and now the matter goes forward. It is not anticipated that Marshal Joffre's academic undertakings will amount to anything appreciable until after the war is over, and he himself has said that when that splendid time arrives the thing he wishes most to do is to go home to his little place in the shadow of the Pyrenees, deep down in Southern France, and there spend the rest of his days looking out upon that part of France that he most loves, and roaming over it, thinking as little of arms and war as may be, and at least not being reminded of them by any earthworks or scarred nature in those southern lands. Despite all this, the Académie Française really wants Marshal Joffre, though it cannot openly say so, and is obliged, by its constitution, customs, precedent, dignity and everything else almost, to pretend that it is indifferent.

It is the practice to wrap a camouflage of secrecy about all the proceedings of the academy that are of a preliminary character. When an election has taken place and the great orations customary to the occasion have been made, these appear to the extent of many columns in the most serious newspapers; but until the consummation is complete, the academy prefers that the outside world should speculate upon rumors, and it will answer as few questions as possible. It counsels its members to secrecy, and when its officials are asked the simplest and most immaterial questions they respond that they do not know, and almost look as if they really did not. Traditions are growing thickly upon the academy, for it is now nearly 300 years old, and the best of intellectual France has passed through it since those far-back days in 1650, when a few literary men used to meet in the house of Valentine Conrat. And out of that the great academy grew. It began in secrecy, and perhaps its beginning has somewhat affected its general demeanor since then; for in those days assemblies of any kind were illegal, and every member of the little society was pledged to hold his tongue upon anything and everything that transpired, and particularly upon the fact of the meeting. But Richelieu heard of it, and, having his own axe to grind, offered the society, in 1653, his patronage and incorporation by letters patent. This being done, there was no reason for not proceeding further and openly with its organization, and the academy drew up a set of rules and declared its objects, chief among which were to "labor with all care and diligence to give certain rules to the language to render it pure, eloquent, and capable of treating the arts and sciences." Then it undertook to compose a dictionary, a grammar and treatises on rhetoric and poetry.

The regular sessions of the 40 members—the 40 "immortals" as they are most often called—began in 1657. When a member has been duly elected by ballot, the sanction of the Government has to be obtained to his election. Of course it is not refused, and when the official assent is duly produced the member takes his chair for life and the 1500 francs a year that it carries with it. When there is more than one vacancy a candidate has to specify which member of the academy whose chair is vacant, he aspires to succeed, and his election goes forward for that chair. There might seem to be no particular point in this; but it makes a considerable difference to the circumstances of the election, and never has it apparently done more so than at the present moment, when there happen to be several vacancies and several candidates for them.

It may seem a better thing to succeed to the chair of an academician of the utmost renown rather than to that of a less eminent member, but that is not all. The academy has not proceeded to fill several vacancies in a number of his friends who were members of the Compagnie, as it always terms it, 10 as a matter of fact, and there has been no election for a long time past on account of the war. Consequently candidates now have, as it were, a choice of chair, and might be expected either to choose to succeed the most distinguished of the academicians whose chair is vacant, or one with whom, for some special reason, their own labors were most in sympathy. The most notable of the vacant chairs is that of M. Jules Claretie of the Comédie Française, and it is also the oldest vacancy, for it occurred in the December before the war began. As there are now several candidates, including some very distinguished writers like M. Abel Hermant, M. Paul Adam, and others, it is perhaps natural that they should concentrate on the Claretie vacancy, and compete with each other, thus accepting the severest test for the utmost honor.

Among the other vacant chairs is that of the Comte Albert de Mun, once an officer of engineers, and it might have seemed that here surely was the very seat for the marshal. To every one's surprise, however, he has become a candidate for the Claretie chair, for which the literary champions sent in their nominations. The circumstance, however, is not



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood & Underwood

Marshal Joffre

Famous French general who is holding in his hands the golden miniature Statue of Liberty presented as a "token of affection and admiration from the American people"

due to the marshal, for it is understood that he was influentially prompted to make his candidature for that chair, being the oldest vacancy, and in so far as one place can be more distinguished than another, this is the most distinguished.

To make way for him the literary men moved off to other chairs, and have set up their candidature for them. M. Abel Hermant became candidate for the chair of Henry Roujon; M. Henri Bordeaux appeals for that of Jules Lemaître, M. Camille Le Senne for that of Paul Hervieu and M. Louis Bertrand for that of Alfred Meixier. Instead of another soldier succeeding to the place left vacant by the Comte, Mgr. Baudrillart has written to the permanent secretary of the Compagnie to intimate that he puts forward his candidature for that place. M. Paul Adam also withdraws his candidature for the Claretie chair, but to which one he now aspires has not become known. This might seem to leave the field clear for Marshal Joffre, but at the moment it is not exactly so, for a strange thing has happened. An odd sort of candidature is that of M. Pathé of cinematograph fame. How far such good work of a particular kind as he has done qualifies for membership of this most august and austere literary society remains to be seen, but there is the fact that at this moment Marshal Joffre and M. Pathé are the two candidates for the place that was occupied by M. Jules Claretie, and naturally the circumstance provokes much peculiar discussion. It is considered certain, however, that when the time comes to the marshal will have the situation to himself.

But there is another point about the candidature of Marshal Joffre. He has bungled in the preliminaries of his candidature, and the academy has taken a most unprecedented course in setting him straight. As has been explained on a previous occasion, the academy insists that not only shall no invitation to become a candidate be given to any man, but that he shall not be permitted to hide his modesty behind friends who might wish to apply on his behalf. In definite and formal manner he must write himself to the secretary and state which vacant seat he aspires to. This Marshal Joffre did, but not exactly. He wrote a letter to the director of the academy saying that he wished to inform him that, acting on the counsel of a number of his friends who were members of the Compagnie, he had decided to offer himself as candidate for one of the vacant seats. Just that and nothing more. M. Denys Cochin received the letter and communicated it to the academy at a meeting which took place immediately afterward. The academy stated that the marshal, in making the declaration of his desires, had not followed the customs consecrated by continual practice. At the same time, having regard to the distinction of the candidate, it decided that its director should go round to the house of the late generalissimo and acquaint him with the usual form of application.

M. Denys Cochin hastened to fulfill the mission that was intrusted to him. Going at once to Joffre's house, he told him that, without wishing to prejudice the decision of the academy, he felt himself permitted to say that his colleagues could only be honored by the desire of the late generalissimo to obtain a seat among them. Then he acquainted the marshal with the habitual procedure, which consists in making his declaration of candidature by a letter addressed to the permanent secretary of the academy, with an indication as to which particular seat of those vacant he wished to be a candidate for; at the same time he was informed that there were 10 vacancies. There are many other for-

milities of different kinds to be observed and M. Denys Cochin carefully coached the marshal in all of them. The latter warmly thanked his instructor, and said that he would be most careful to fulfill all the conditions demanded by the illustrious Compagnie.

Still some doubts seemed to be disturbing the marshal, and, in the course of further conversation, he asked M. Denys Cochin the question outright, if he really ought to pursue the realization of this project, and what advantage it would be to anyone if he became a member of the academy.

M. Denys Cochin was thus led into a somewhat difficult position, having regard to the academy's unwillingness to ask anyone to become a member, whoever he might be, but he answered tactfully that the entry of a marshal of France to the academy would not be without precedent. It was in accordance with its traditions to receive into its circle distinguished people who had rendered various kinds of good service to their country. In particular, places had often been given in the past to eminent soldiers, as, for instance, after the battle of Denain, when Marshal de Villars was nominated. Therefore Marshal Joffre might very well consider himself qualified to become an academician, and as to the assistance that he might be able to give to the academy, upon which he seemed in doubt, M. Denys Cochin assured him that he might be of service in many circumstances, especially in the preparation of the dictionary in regard to which the services of the generalissimo might be utilized most profitably for the definition of words concerning military affairs.

Thus was Marshal Joffre satisfied. He took pen and paper and, addressing himself to the permanent secretary of the academy, informed him that he wished to become a candidate for the chair lately occupied by M. Jules Claretie.

GERMAN AIR RAID ON ENGLISH CAPITAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—An official statement issued yesterday says:

"About six enemy airplanes approached the mouth of the Thames about 9:45 o'clock last night and carried out an attack against London. All were turned back save one machine, which penetrated the capital along the line of the river and dropped a single bomb in the southwest district about 10 o'clock.

"The bomb demolished a house and buried an invalid officer and his wife and two children. Several other bombs were dropped by the raider in the eastern outskirts on its way in, but no serious casualties or damages have been reported.

"An attack which was delivered at Dover about 11:45 o'clock was driven off, some bombs being dropped in open country.

"Several of our pilots engaged the enemy. One of them fought an action over the coast of Kent, and shortly afterward a large enemy machine was seen from the shore to crash into the sea. Police reports of the casualties and damage have not yet been received, but apparently they were light."

Bolshevik Fighting Ukraine

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Discussing relations between Germany and Russia, the Koelnische Zeitung says:

"Our bread peace with the Ukraine is threatened. Fighting between the Bolsheviks and the Rada already has brought the Rada Government into such peril that it has been transferred from Kiev to Zhitomir, and the suburbs of Kiev already are in the hands

of the Bolsheviks. This fighting endangers not only the Rada Government, but the supplies of food in the country.

"The Bolsheviks are rushing troops to reinforce the anti-Rada forces, including the nineteenth infantry division and parts of the second guards corps. Further fighting is to be expected, which has a serious character for us."

Germany to Terminate Armistice

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—An official statement issued by the German Imperial Government states that the Petrograd Government, by its conduct, has denounced the armistice which had been in existence on the Russian front. This denunciation is regarded as having occurred Feb. 10. In conformity therewith, the official statement says, the German Government must, after a lapse of seven days, give notice of the termination as provided for under the treaty and reserve a free hand in every direction.

The commissioners representing the Central Powers left Petrograd on Friday and crossed the German lines Saturday morning, it is announced officially.

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.

Number that have voted to favor, 8.

Number that have voted against, 8.

Number that have yet to vote, 42.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 20.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.

VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.

KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 17-23.

NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 24-25.

MARYLAND—Feb. 13.

STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a two-thirds majority in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

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MARYLAND—Feb. 13.

PRINCE MAX OF BADEN ON PEACE

Key to General Peace Question, He Says, Is in Hands of the Anglo-Saxon Peoples

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—

Prince Max of Holland, in an interview expressed the view that the foundation of Ukraine will prove a factor of lasting tranquillization in European history. Germany had to decide between peace with the Bolsheviks and the abandonment of nationalities beginning to set their house in order and remained loyal to her historic task as a bulwark against the destructive forces threatening from the East.

Von Hindenburg's victories were not only Germany's but Europe's and a comprehension of this reveals the real grounds of German anger with England, who wanted the Russian steam-roller to crush Germany.

The German organism, he said, must be made as strong and sound as possible and all requisites therefore existed, but the disintegrating forces which have placed themselves at the service of the enemy's diplomatic offensive for the destruction of the German home front are at work today.

HERR VORST'S VIEW OF BALTIC SITUATION

Authority on Russian Affairs Says Incorporation of Baltic Provinces in the German Empire Would Raise Many Difficulties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—Hans Vorst, the Berliner Tagblatt's expert on Russian affairs, has contributed to that paper an article on the much-discussed "Baltic question."

"It is quite comprehensible," he writes, "that the great majority of German settlers in the Baltic provinces should be calling for those provinces to be linked as closely as possible with the German Empire, for social conditions, even more than national sympathy, impel them to make that demand. The census of 1897 showed that in the three provinces of Courland, Lithuania, and Esthonia, the German element, numbering in all 166,000, constituted only some 7 per cent of the total population, the great mass of which is composed in Courland and Southern Lithuania of Letts, and in Northern Lithuania, Esthonia, and the island of Oesel of Esthonians. As the Germans in the provinces constitute the upper social strata, in whose hands property and education are concentrated, the conflict between them and the native population is social as well as national, and the state of affairs is one that has rendered the native population extremely fruitful ground for the propagation of ultra-Socialist and revolutionary ideas. This," writes Herr Vorst, "was illustrated by the exceptionally violent form which the revolutionary movement assumed in the Baltic provinces in 1905, and it is shown today in the fact that Lettish regiments constitute the most reliable element among Lenin's troops in Petrograd. Hence the 'Baltic Germans' fear that if the Baltic provinces remain attached to Russia in any form, or demand their complete independence, their own economic and social predominance will be destroyed by the social movement among the Lettish-Esthonian masses. Even in 1905 it was only by means of a Russian punitive expedition that the native rising was suppressed, the German element itself being incapable, in view of its numerical weakness, of dealing with such a development."

It is therefore comprehensible, Herr Vorst observes, that that element should have carried on so very energetic a propaganda, during the war, in favor of adhesion to Germany, and that element is well aware, he adds, that protection and assistance could be expected from Germany only if that adhesion were perfectly firm and active, so that the threatened social position of the Baltic barons would be under the protection of German authorities and German troops. As, he continues, such a state of things could not be permitted to continue permanently, the German element has already begun to contemplate the Germanization of the native population, and Herr von Hoerner-Ihlen, the president of the Courland Landrat, for instance, recently published a treatise in which he insists that "the alliance between motherland and former colony must be the firmest and most secure conceivable." The goal at which he aims is the formation of a new German Federal State out of the Baltic provinces, but the land must first be "made German," he writes, "before it could adopt without danger to itself and the motherland the public life of the Empire"; he therefore advocates an "intermediate stage," during which the provinces should have the status of an imperial province (Reichsland) under a military dictatorship, and the work of Germanization should be carried on apace by means of an energetic colonization policy, a suitable educational system, and so on.

"It is a puzzle," writes Herr Vorst, "to know whence, after the experiences gained in Alsace-Lorraine and in Prussian Poland, Herr von Hoerner derives his confidence that the complete Germanization of the Letts and Esthonians will be accomplished 'without compulsion' and 'in a relatively short space of time'—the more so since he himself belongs to a race that has obstinately and successfully withstood all Tsarism's attempts at Russification. In any case his treatment shows with what unlimited coolness these Baltic Junkers undertake to pursue German policy from a Baltic standpoint; for to anyone only superficially acquainted with German conditions it must be clear that it would be an internal impossibility for the German Empire, developing decisively along democratic lines, to pursue a reactionary policy of that kind in a newly acquired frontier province. This quite apart from the evil consequences which such a course of action would have for Germany's standing abroad."

The only other alternative, the German writer observes, would be for the Baltic provinces to be attached to the German Empire in some loose form, but this, he remarks, would not serve the purpose of the Baltic barons, nor is it likely that Germany would find it possible to maintain her influence without a military occupation of the country, which again would lead in turn to the adoption of more definite forms, and at length to complete domination. In any case, he adds, this solution could not be arrived at on the basis of national self-determination, for those who are acquainted with conditions in the provinces know that a plebiscite taken on a democratic basis would never yield such a decision. The latest developments in Russia may possibly have inspired the Lettish-Esthonian bourgeoisie with a desire to separate from that country, but that element is too weak to turn the scale, and in any event it would

not vote for union with Germany, for its social rivalry with the German element is too deeply ingrained, and it would also fear the developments outlined by men like Herr von Hoerner. It would be with the Lettish-Esthonian proletariat that the decision would rest, and that, Herr Vorst unhesitatingly declares, would take its stand decisively for the autonomy of the provinces within the bounds of a Russian Republic. There is also now, he adds, a movement discernible in proletarian circles for the neutralization of the Baltic provinces.

"The Baltic provinces and their fine and special culture are dear to me," writes Herr Vorst in conclusion, "but German policy can be guided only by German and not by Baltic interests. And I do not see how an incorporation of the Baltic provinces in the Empire, whatever its form, could be effected without the greatest danger to German policy, not to mention the possible consequences for Germany's foreign policy. If in these circumstances it is asked how the Deutschtum there can be protected, the answer is that the only way is to place it under that protection which is to be extended in Europe to all national minorities after the war. I am also of the opinion that Germany especially, with her great national strength which must lead to further colonizing activity, Germany with her numerous offshoots in other lands, has an interest in placing this protection of national minorities on a foundation of international law. The advantages of such a settlement are obvious. If, then, injustice were nevertheless done at some time to the Baltic Deutschtum, and Germany were compelled to hold her strong hand protectively over her compatriots, the German Empire would not be suspected of pursuing egoistic or imperialist aims, but would stand forth as the champion and executor of an international legal order, and could therefore fulfill her task with the greater decisiveness."

SERBIAN COMMERCIAL MISSION TO BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The development of closer commercial relations between Serbia and Great Britain was the subject considered at a luncheon which was given at the Connaught Rooms to the Serbian Minister and the members of the Serbian commercial mission by the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom.

Sir Algernon Firth, president of the association, was in the chair, and in welcoming the members of the Serbian mission he said that the object of their visit was to help the development of commercial relations between their two countries. As an economic and a commercial unit Serbia was isolated and had before the war been under the commercial domination of Austria, who had insisted on preferential treatment, and had vetoed arrangements for a treaty with Great Britain. In 1912, 74 per cent of Serbia's imports had come from Austria and Germany, and 64 per cent of her exports had gone to those countries. The development of Serbia required release for her from the servitude under which she had suffered. She needed railways, roads, ports, and expenditure in those directions would open splendid prospects. Serbia was a country of magnificent resources, not only agricultural, but mineral, and it would be the wish, as it was also within the power of Great Britain, to render material help in the development of those resources.

In this work the British manufacturers of machinery and other forms of agricultural equipment could render Serbia valuable service. Among her industries, agriculture stood first, whilst timber and fruit were plentiful. Mineral wealth included gold, copper, silver, antimony, and zinc. One of the great difficulties after the war would be the shortage of manpower. The loss of Serbia in men was greater in proportion than that of any of the Allies; only one-quarter of the men of military age in her population being left. Many Serbian boys were being educated in England and in France, and every opportunity should be given for making them acquainted with British trading conditions. The interchange of knowledge should lead to close commercial relations between Great Britain and Serbia.

M. Yovan Yovanovitch, the Serbian Minister, in replying, said that the aim of the mission was to get into close touch with the principal British commercial and industrial firms, and to explain the economic outlet which Serbia would offer to Great Britain after the war. Serbia had, he said, always desired to be in closer and more direct communication with Great Britain, but had been prevented from achieving her desire by the countries which were now the enemies of Great Britain. The great economic resources of Serbia were a solid foundation upon which to base mutually beneficial commercial relations between the two countries.

Dr. Djouritch, professor in the University of Belgrade and commercial attaché to the Legation, said that Serbia was primarily an agricultural country. She had produced more food than she required for her own people, and could produce raw material in abundance. In her present state of development she imported manufactured goods. There was, therefore, reason for close commercial relations with Great Britain, who might become a larger importer of Serbian food-stuffs. So long as Serbia had her present frontiers she would be absolutely under the domination of Austria. After the war he believed that she would have direct maritime communication with Great Britain. In considering the prospects of greater trade it was evident that there must be new methods of credit. It was for the commercial delegation to explain how the Serbian markets were organized and how British manufacturers

would best find an outlet in Serbia. The same day, in Venice, even nearer to the firing line, the great hall of the historical old palace of the Grimani, the seat of the Court of Appeal, witnessed the formal opening of the judicial year. The inaugural speech was made by Advocate-General Commendatore Umberto Castellani, who pointed out that none of the usual statistics were available from that part of Venetia which was in the hands of the enemy. He went on to speak of the judicial régime in the occupied district, and to contrast Italian and Austrian methods of dealing with invaded territory.

Turning to the question of the future relations between labor and capi-

MR. ASQUITH ON RECONSTRUCTION

Also Touches on Future Relations Between Capital and Labor and Post-War Trade Problems in Speech at Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Mr. Asquith, as president of the London Liberal Federation, recently addressed a private conference of office bearers of Liberal associations in connection with the reorganization of the various London constituencies. Sir W. H. Dickinson

said, Mr. Asquith said: "A solid foundation here has been laid in the report of the committee which I appointed 18 months ago, and which was so ably presided over by Mr. Whitley. I am not one of those who think that the experience of the war lends encouragement to the ideal of a general and direct control by the State of the production and distribution of commodities. But the elimination of what is now called 'profiteering' on the part of those who are able to exploit for their own benefit, and at the expense of the community, what is or can be made a monopoly offends no principle of justice or social expediency. What I venture to command to you in this domain is not to enter into a controversy about generalities, but to grapple with particular cases (for the variety of conditions is almost infinite), always remembering and upholding the root principle of Liberalism that special privileges, special classes, special interests, must, upon due proof given, be subordinated to the common good.

"I did not come here to preach a new, or even a revised gospel. My object was the much humbler one of providing some food—for the Controller has not yet begun to commandeer ideas—for reflection, and to indicate in the most general way the lines upon which in the immediate future Liberalism, in my opinion, ought to proceed. Its message is not exhausted; its mission is not spent. We ought to derive fresh encouragement and inspiration for the new duties which are cast upon us here at home, by the belief that when this world-shaking ordeal has at last reached its appointed end we shall see rising on the ruins wrought by the carnage and havoc of war a new international polity based upon our own Liberal ideals of freedom and equality."

BRITAIN'S FOREIGN TRADE FOR PAST YEAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The recently issued Board of Trade returns for the year 1917 show that Great Britain's imports for the 12 months have attained the huge aggregate of £1,065,256,407 which represents an increase over the previous year of no less than £116,749,915, or 12 per cent. There is, however, this consideration, that as is well known, the practice of including imports on government account has been instituted during the year; a certain amount of the increase is represented by this item, and therefore the comparison, if made without this qualification, would be misleading. How much of the increase the government imports represent it is difficult to say; however there is, of course, the factor of increased prices which doubtless figures very largely in the advances.

There is also considerable satisfaction to be derived from the fact that the exports have reached the total in the 12 months of £526,308,991 which marks an advance of just over £19,000,000 sterling. Here again, of course, increased prices are doubtless a considerable factor in the larger volume shown, but the mere fact that despite the German intensified submarine campaign which has ensued for more than 10 months of the year, the British exports have not diminished, must surely constitute no mean achievement.

Returns for the last month of the year show an increase of just under £9,500,000 in the imports, most of which is accounted for under the heading of miscellaneous manufactured articles. Foodstuffs altogether show a rise of £7,000,000, and in this connection it is interesting to note that grain and flour have dropped £2,832,000 but imported meat is up £284,000. Other food and drink are down £5,000,000. All raw materials show a gain of £2,500,000, for which cotton and other textile materials and oil seeds and so forth are mainly responsible. Under the exports for December food is £351,000 less than a year ago and raw materials only show decreases which amount in the aggregate to £147,000. Among the manufactured articles there are fairly large decreases under the heading of iron and steel manufactures, machinery, new ships and leather manufactures, while there is an increase in the exports of cotton fabrics of £669,000 and woolen fabrics of £395,000. The total exports for December register a decrease of £2,787,000.

PADUA UNIVERSITY AND AIR RAIDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PADUA, Italy.—The repeated raids carried out on Padua by the enemy's aeroplanes and the city's comparative proximity to the Italian front have not prevented the inauguration of the academic year at the university. A large number of persons, including numerous professors, were present at the opening ceremony, and speeches were made by the rector of the university, Commendatore Lori, and Professor Camillo Manfroni, as well as the Minister for Public Instruction. Signor Benvenini said that he was happy to be present at that splendid testimony to the courage and strength shown by Padua in the face of the enemy, and he spoke of his certainty of victory. He alluded to the magnificent ideal of justice embodied in the war, and dwelt on the necessity for resistance to the country.

On the same day, in Venice, even nearer to the firing line, the great hall of the historical old palace of the Grimani, the seat of the Court of Appeal, witnessed the formal opening of the judicial year. The inaugural speech was made by Advocate-General Commendatore Umberto Castellani, who pointed out that none of the usual statistics were available from that part of Venetia which was in the hands of the enemy. He went on to speak of the judicial régime in the occupied district, and to contrast Italian and Austrian methods of dealing with invaded territory.

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HOW M. CLEMENCEAU GETS EFFICIENCY

French Premier Devotes Himself To Work of Securing Better Organization in All Government Departments

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—A new note of thoroughness and efficiency is struck in the war organization in Paris at the beginning of the new season. At the outset of the war there seemed to be a tendency toward a multiplication of establishments, committees, offices, staffs, and all the rest of it, promoting in the end not thoroughness and dispatch but confusion and delay. France, however, very soon perceived her mistake, and it may fairly be said that since then she has not suffered to any undue extent from the overlapping and confusion arising from the operations of two departments where one would serve. Foreign visitors to Paris, especially from the English shore, have been astonished at the apparent scarcity of departments, for although there are many, they are evidently much fewer than elsewhere. There is also further cause for surprise in the fact that so few buildings which contain much room accommodation have been commandeered for war purposes. A hardly noticeable proportion of the big hotels has been taken over. France has cut down her special requisitions as much as possible, and there cannot be a doubt that she is the better for it. However there are to be changes.

Since M. Clemenceau has become Premier again, he has been studying the departmental war organization from the beginning, quite regardless of precedents. He has tackled the question in the Clemenceau way, and the chief conclusion that he has arrived at is that if France's organization is in some ways simpler than that of other states involved in the war, nevertheless it can bear much more simplification and be all the better for it. Having reached this point he has prepared a memorandum as president of the Council and Minister of War and has sent it round to all the departments with instructions that it must be acted upon. This memorandum contains instructions for the simplification of the methods of work and the expedition of business, and, apart from the war, it is a sound piece of philosophy on life and work by a man who has had his share of both. It should be said that some weeks ago, when he first became Premier, M. Clemenceau issued a circular to his subordinates of all classes asking for returns of all the work they had been doing and had in hand, and any observations they had to make, especially in the way of proposing new methods which might be dictated by their experience. In particular, also, the circular hinted that there should be a general speeding up, so that a fresh start might be made as soon as possible. Before M. Clemenceau had issued his new circular, practically all the old arrears had been liquidated, and most of the work in hand could be got through in three days; and this led to the production of the new circular.

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JAM MAKING IN 1918

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The chairman of the Royal Commission on the Sugar Supply, Sir Charles Bathurst, M. P., has intimated that as it will probably be impossible during the present year to make special issues of sugar to private fruit growers for the making of jam for their own home consumption, the latter would be well advised to commence saving as much sugar as possible out of their own domestic rations for the above purpose. Such saving will not constitute "hoarding."

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more advantageous as they assume a more practical form, and as they extend to those movements in the administrative machine which are the most modest in appearance. By such means the expedition of business will be accelerated. Those matters which are only completed for signature three days after they have been received should have a note attached to them explaining the causes of the delay. Important results have already been attained from departmental speeding up and extra efficiency, and "the president of the Council, Minister of War, requests that these efforts be continued in the same way."

Mention of the stenographers in this ministerial exhortation reminds one of the many new and true anecdotes in circulation at the present time concerning the new Premier, who indeed is making new anecdotes on most days. It goes without saying that nobody appreciates the necessity and advantage of shorthand writers and plenty of them more than M. Clemenceau, but he has peculiar objections to seeing them taking down his own words when he is talking to others. When he assumed office last November he gave a voluntary undertaking that whenever any of the Parliamentary committee asked him he would appear before them and give them any information in his power. Just lately, in accordance with this promise and an invitation, he appeared before the Senatorial Army Committee, with which he was very well acquainted, having presided over it himself for a matter of two years. On arriving he noticed a stenographer seated near the president, M. Boudeau. "Gentlemen," said M. Clemenceau, "I shall always tell you the truth; that is an understood thing. But if a stenographer is there to take down all that I say I shall not tell you perhaps all that I should tell you if he was not there." In a moment the stenographer was gone. "Our memory will suffice," said M. Clemenceau with a smile.

MILK DEALERS TO BE LICENSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Milk (registration of dealers) Order, 1918, prohibits any person other than the producer from dealing in milk by wholesale from Feb. 9, 1918, unless he has applied for a license as a wholesale dealer in milk; or after Feb. 23 unless he is the holder of a license for the time being in force, granted by the Food Controller, authorizing him to deal in milk by wholesale. Also it prohibits any person dealing in milk by retail after Feb. 23, 1918, unless he is the holder of a certificate of registration granted by the Food Committee for the area in which his premises are situated. Holders of such certificates are required to deposit a copy of their certificates with the Food Committee for any area other than that in which the premises mentioned in his certificate are situated in which they deliver milk. Application forms for a license to deal in milk by wholesale are to be obtained from the Secretary, Ministry of Food, Milk Section, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S. W. 1, but in the case of retail dealers, application forms for certificates of registration are to be obtained from the Food Committee for the area in which the premises of the applicant in respect of which a certificate of registration is sought are situated.

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Poor Richard Says:
If you'd be wealthy, think of saving,
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A WINTER PICNIC

The telephone bell rings gayly, and a well-known voice whispers, "Do you people know it's a holiday?"

"Don't we just!" Holidays in Canada aren't so frequent that there is any danger of losing count of them, and the telephone has called us from deep confabulation over the breakfast things, as to how to spend it.

The voice continues insistently. "The snow is splendid and your skis are down here. Come along down and let's go for a picnic—hot dogs and a fire. You can be out here in an hour or so, can't you? and we'll be ready by then. I've got all the food. You bring the billy and cups and frying pan and we'll sit out to Fortune Lake and have a snow camp."

"All right, we'll be there," I have just time to say as the communication ceases. Then all is bustle; such a hunting up of boots and stockings, gloves and caps and a quick change into them and lo and behold, in half an hour, there we are walking to the car ready for anything and clad for winter sports on a Canadian zero day.

The house, purple-red, and wide-lawned, stands high above a mighty river, now silent beneath four feet of ice and snow and looking for all the world like an immense Roman road driven straight through the heart of a wilderness.

There are our skis leaning up outside the door and at a touch of the bell there are our companions capped and sweatered like ourselves. The food satchel is slung, a final inspection for matches and other necessities reveals everything in place, our skis are strapped on and off we start on our adventure.

Our way zigzags steeply down to the river, down rutted roads and across the car tracks, which makes for careful going; then through a birch grove where in summer picnic parties loll in the shade, and then out on to the great river.

It is a white, white world; the sky is palely blue and far away the woods are purplish-gray in the sunshine, but all the rest is hard and white from the mountain ridge ten miles away to our feet. The river snow is beaten into ridge and hollow like wind-blown sand, and as we leave the shelter of the birches a west wind jumps out at us to make us cover our windward ears and put our best ski foremost for the opposite side and shelter.

The far bank is a steep slope, and as we climb laboriously up it, sidling the last few yards, crablike, the pair on ahead call out, "Let's have a run down, we may not get another!"

There is no time to reply, for they have turned in speaking and have shot down the slope with a flurry of snow at their feet and a flash of color in the sun. We turn to follow, leaning forward to the first drop of the hill. A breathless rush of wind, a bump at the bottom and we shoot across to where they are standing watching to see if we can outrun them—which we do, having the advantage of their tracks.

"Let's have another hand-in-hand," cries someone—"the pot is a-biling, as Sam Weller would have said, and we crawl over the top and line up for the charge. Now! and down we go! One end of the line has a fraction further to go than the other and there's a wobble and a struggle for balance, then we recover and are away and shoot even further than last time.

But we must get on, our lake is three more miles away, and there are hills to climb—as well as slide—and woods and other hindrances, so we climb up for the third time and plunge into the trees. Quite suddenly it is still and warm; the wind has gone, the sun shines on our backs and the birds might suddenly begin to sing without our being surprised.

Hurriedly we pull up our caps and unwind scarves and knot them around our waists out of the way. Our skis swish through the soft snow like a scythe in the corn, all round us sheltered spruces still bend beneath the largeness of the last snowstorm; gray rocks poke blunt heads above the drifts and a curious idea assails that the little spruce are the tops of great ones and the noses of rocks, the crests of mountain ranges, and that we are sliding over the top of a buried world.

A turn in the trail and our destination fills the distance, a natural amphitheater with the lake named "Fortune" for a stage and we are entering through the stage door. The birch and pine degenerate into saplings and undergrowth, and on the margin of the lake the brown reeds rattle dryly. No one has been up since the last snowstorm and we have to break a fresh trail through the bush and briars and every now and then our skis catch and the line halts and chatters until the way is clear again. We cross the little lake, searching the slope ahead with our eyes for a camp we know of. In the summer we know it for a grassy hill, parked with single maples and giant pines and couched with juniper bushes.

"There's the place," calls out our leader presently, "we had luncheon there after a swim last summer."

And there it was indeed. Two immense spruces made a perfect windbreak, a fallen log, half-buried but soon cleared, became a back and a fortunate juniper bush, disinterred, became a spring seat on the snow—well was the lake named Fortune!

The company begins to take off its skis.

"Don't do that," says the experienced one; "there is wood to get and we'll have to break dead boughs off the trees, the snow has buried all the fallen stuff." So off we trudge to different trees and with a cracking and a snapping that shatters the frosty silence and makes us jump, we each gather an armful of wood for the fire-maker's store.

Now skis can be dispensed with and one is requisitioned as a spade, and while one of the girls, an old camper, slips off to a nearby birch and brings back a handful of silver lightning bark, another awkwardly digs a hole in the snow for a fireplace. The cooking utensils are fished out of the

satchel, the billy is packed tight with snow and rigged on a slanting stick over the flame and the camp takes on a semblance of home, with its row of skis sticking upright in the snow, the blazing fire, and spitting frying pan, and four hungry people sitting beside it, scorching their faces and drying their gloves and waiting impatiently for the feast. It is soon ready; the billy boils and the aluminum cups are filled and the two more experienced in their use excite envy at being able to drink from them while the others can do no more than blow disgustedly at their burning rims. Appetite hastens the meal, and as soon as it is over the fire is built up with prodigality of wood and we sit turning our gloves and gazing down the valley reveling in that feeling so dear to the open-loving office-dweller of looking at things far off instead beneath one's nose.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
"Leaning forward to the first drop of the hill"

between us and home. We are in gay humor; hills and good down-hills entice us on, and our tracks point the way, so on we glide, "one abreast" through the bush, changing formation in the open. The hills are plodded up and scurried down and with a last whoop and a rush we shoot down the bank on to the river again, and there in the distance is our red house glowing like a ruby in the setting sun. Again the wind whistles its warning to pull down our caps and whirls eddies of dusty snow from our feet and sends them scurrying down the great white way.

We climb the home shore much as we descended it with slips and scrambles and involuntary glissades backward upon the next astern. At the top we turn to admire the fiery glow behind the hills with all in between graying like cooling steel as the sunlight dies out of our world.

Then we prop our skis beside the door again, tramp into the warm hall, shedding caps and sweaters by the way and shamelessly and without invitation bolt for the chintz chairs in front of the great log fire. There we fight our battles over again, and our falls and our slides and our photographs and hot-dogs came up one by one all together for review, and laughing, till the grandfather clock in the corner chimes the hour for other things—and the party is over. —J. J.

LARGE AUSTRIAN SHIP TORPEDOED AND SUNK

ROME, Italy (Monday)—The Admiralty gives further details of a successful raid by three Italian torpedo boats on the night of Feb. 11 in the Bay of Buccari, near Flume, where a large Austrian ship was sunk. The torpedo boats worked their way cautiously in the fog through the Gulf of Quarnero, past Flume and through the canal.

The first torpedoes fired were ward off by the nets protecting the four vessels which were the objectives of the Italians, but one torpedo boat resolutely approached, despite the danger of its retreat being cut off, and fired another torpedo which pierced the net and sunk the ship.

Lieutenant-Commander Rizzo, who was responsible for the destruction of the Austrian battleship Wien, which was sunk last December in Trieste harbor, and Gabriele D'Annunzio, the poet, took part in the raid. D'Annunzio dropped overboard three sealed bottles containing a message to the Austro-Hungarians in which he jeered at them for hugging their harbors and ports, while the Italian warships roamed the Italian ports.

This raid was the eleventh carried out by the Italians on Austrian ports.

HEAVY SENTENCES FOR THE GERMAN STRIKERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The extraordinary "courts-martial" in Berlin have passed sentences of varying terms of imprisonment on men arrested during the strike. The heaviest sentence is one of three and one-half years' penal servitude passed on a metal worker for trying to hold up a tram car. Another metal worker received 18 months' imprisonment for a similar offense, and two youths of 17 were sentenced to two years and six months' imprisonment, respectively, for inciting women workers to strike and distributing strike pamphlets.

ABYSSINIAN DOWAGER EMPRESS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—Taitou, the Dowager Empress of Abyssinia, passed away last Monday.

REFORMS IN THE GERMAN EMPIRE

Survey Made of Changes Which Democratic Leaders Have Been Trying to Effect—Success in the Personal Question

I Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England — The reforms which the more or less democratic leaders in the German Empire and Prussia have been trying to effect are of two kinds: (1) personal, affecting the kind of statesmen who are appointed to high office in the Empire and Prussia, their relations to Parliament and their political programs; (2) constitutional, dealing with democratic changes in the constitutions of the Empire and Prussia.

In the personal question considerable success was achieved last summer and autumn. On the resignation of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg his successor, Dr. Michaelis, was chosen by the Emperor from the ranks of the bureaucracy, as if to press upon the reformers that the Crown was minded to continue the bureaucratic system of government. The majority of the

reformers that the Emperor, who is the King of Prussia, usually domi-

nates among others, because it is presided over by the Emperor's nominee, the Imperial Chancellor, who is Prussian Minister-President, and wields the Prussian vote and also indirectly the votes of many other states which are subject to Prussian influences. Count von Hertling contends that for a Reichstag deputy to be at one and the same time a member of Parliament and a member of the Federal Council would either lead to pure parliamentarism (which, indeed, many of the deputies want) or else to a constitutional contradiction. For the member of the Federal Council receives his instructions from his state Government, while the deputy has to consider the views of his party in the Reichstag. It may conveniently be pointed out here that the constitution of the Federal Council is one of the greatest obstacles to popular government in the German Empire.

When he tried later on in October to break up the majority by an attack upon the independent Socialists in connection with the naval mutiny in Wilhelmshaven, the majority determined that he must go, especially as he had shown himself incapable of forming larger ideas of policy than those of the ordinary Prussian official, and had exhibited his inability to deal with the Reichstag, devoid as he was of all parliamentary experience. With him went Herr Helfferich, the Vice-Chancellor, who had treated the Reichstag in an overbearing way and shown himself an enemy of the influence of Parliament. The first triumph of popular and parliamentary ideas was therefore achieved in the removal of obnoxious ministers and high officials of the Empire. Various changes intended to conciliate the majority had meanwhile taken place among the Imperial Secretaries of State and the Prussian Ministers, and a few members of Parliament had been placed in high office. A still more important advance was made when Dr. Michaelis' successor was appointed. Count von Hertling was not at the time of his appointment a member of the Reichstag; he was Prime Minister of Bavaria. But for the greater part of his life he had been a member of the Reichstag, and, indeed, had for several years been the leader of one of its most powerful parties, the Roman Catholic Center. He was thus well known to the House and well qualified to gauge its opinion and to give effect to its desires. A veteran Radical member, Herr von Payer, was appointed Vice-Chancellor, this appointment having been insisted upon not only by the Radicals, but by the Social Democrats. In Prussia a National Liberal, not, it is true, of a very advanced type, Dr. Friedberg, was appointed Vice-President of the Ministry under Von Hertling.

But even more significant than these appointments was the fact that von Hertling, before he consented to assume office, conferred with the leaders of parties, and committed himself to a program. This program included equal and direct suffrage for Prussia; abolition of the worst restrictions on the right of coalition; greater freedom of public meeting; the establishment of chambers of labor on the analogy of chambers of commerce; restriction of the military censorship on political articles in newspapers and periodicals. Both the manner in which the personal changes were effected and the acceptance of a program by the new Chancellor excited such wrath among the stern and unbending Conservatives and Junkers as to show that a real advance in the conceptions of German Government had taken place. These concessions to popular feeling were due to several considerations. Of these the chief were (1) the sacrifices and hardships endured by the masses during the war, which made it impossible any longer to deny them political influence; (2) the fears of the Emperor and, indeed, of the political parties themselves, lest popular discontent should find expression in strikes in the munition works and even in insubordination at the front; (3) consequences upon the Russian Revolution and the attitude of the democratic Western Powers and America, the necessity which was felt for obtaining at least the appearance of popular backing for Germany's official war and peace policies.

The Socialist committee for a just peace, which insists on an allied victory as a primary matter and demands the return of Alsace-Lorraine as a necessary consequence of the triumph of justice and right, holds that any international conference must first of all decide the responsibility for the war and the exclusion of the German Socialist Party. Moreover, it takes a hostile line toward Zimmerwaldians and Kienthalians, whom it would eject from the party.

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The victory achieved by the Reichstag in the personal question and the question of a political program was significant, but it was not necessarily final or permanent. Precedent in Germany does not play the part which it plays in England. It is quite conceivable that in the next Chancellor crisis the Crown will revert to its former methods and impose its own candidate, without a political program and without conditions. The other side of the reform movement—the question of the German and Prussian constitutions—was therefore of prime importance. The movement in the Reichstag for reforming the Constitution of the Empire reached a head

last May, when a committee was appointed by the House itself to draw up a scheme of reform. The scheme which the committee elaborated was a very ambitious one and contemplated, among other changes, the curtailment of the prerogatives of the Emperor in regard to Acts of State, like the declaration of war and the conclusion of peace, and the appointments of officers of the army and navy. It also made the Chancellor and the war ministers of Prussia and the other states, except Bavaria, responsible to the Reichstag, and provided for the impeachment of the Chancellor for any violation of his official duty. It extended and safeguarded the privileges of the Reichstag and its members. Lastly, it demanded a redistribution and increase of seats which would have fulfilled the original terms of the Constitution, one member for every 100,000 inhabitants.

The Government did not show itself favorable to the scheme of the committee. In particular, the new Chancellor, Count von Hertling, was totally opposed to a proposal that in future a member of the Reichstag might retain his seat on being appointed a member of the Federal Council. The Federal Council is the ultimate repository of authority in the German Empire. It is composed of plenipotentiaries nominated by the sovereigns and governments of the different German states; and, if Prussia and the Emperor, who is the King of Prussia, usually domi-

nates among others, because it is presided over by the Emperor's nominee, the Imperial Ambassador in the diplomacy of the past three years. Some there were who believed that while at the moment the race of men must keep their faces on the present and the immediate future, letting the past go as a closed book, still the conviction was strong that the harvest is to be gathered in the future that will result from the diplomatic seed sown by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice during his career here as Ambassador.

When the war began in August, 1914, many of the old prejudices against Great Britain remained. They had been fostered from generation to generation since the American Revolution, and, although the two governments were on terms of amity, still among certain classes who pride themselves upon their ultra-Americanism, so called, there was no very great sympathy for Great Britain or its cause in the war. But immediately England began to feel the full brunt of the war into which she was forced by national honor to enter, and soon the English people saw at hand a struggle in which they felt their cousins across the sea should stand and suffer with them. Canada and Australia gave their men and their treasure, but the United States held aloof. Then came the Lusitania, and at once appeared a casus belli which to the British seemed sufficient to bring the United States into the conflict. Even then there was hesitancy in Canada, a feeling of mingled amazement and bitterness against the United States grew up. Later the diplomatic protests of this country in matters of delayed traffic on the seas were received in London in a manner that caused bitterness there, because the British people could not understand why the United States, enjoying peace and profiting enormously as a neutral in the face of a just provocation to go into the war, should seek to place obstacles in the paths of the Allies, who were fighting for their very existence.

This was the situation Sir Cecil Spring-Rice here, and Viscount Grey and later Mr. Balfour, in London, had to meet. So far as it may be permissible to relate details of the former British Ambassador's diplomacy of the period referred to, it is proper to mention only one phase of it showing his remarkable poise. In every instance, whether in the Order-in-Council cases, the mail seizures, the Blacklist, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice used

as the basis of his argument that the United States, by insisting upon the granting of its technical rights as a neutral, was establishing precedents that might prove embarrassing in the future if this country should become a belligerent against any nation on this side, when it would be forced to adopt measures identical with those of the Allies in the European War.

Furthermore, he invariably urged that whatever measures Great Britain and her allies had taken which caused any hardship on neutrals, they were measures of necessity and self-preservation, and not intended to injure neutrals. In all his papers and those of his Government, the argument invariably was kept uppermost that measures taken were for self-preservation, and this was coupled with sincere concern for the embarrassments which neutrals must of necessity suffer in consequence.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice's diplomacy differed from that of some other diplomats in that he first convinced himself of the justice of his course before he sought to convince others. And, true to his prediction, when the United States entered the war the interests and necessity of protective measures for this country became immediately identical with those of the Allies. If the United States, a year ago, was insisting upon its right to ship lard to Denmark, regardless of the possibility that this lard might be trans-shipped into Germany, and was combating the ultimate-destination doctrine of the Allies, it was the strongest of opinion, that the new council will investigate all proposals for the greater utilization of the State's natural resources, especially those which may prove the foundation of new industries.

"It will be the duty of the council," said Mr. Robinson, speaking to a representative of the Western Mail, "to examine into the merits of matters submitted to it, and to advise me regarding them, giving reasons why assistance should or should not be given. The council will also be able to inquire into avenues of industrial development, advise upon the steps to be taken to overcome, by expert research, all technical difficulties, obtain estimates of the expenditure likely to be involved, and, generally, ascertain the possibilities of putting the ventures investigated on a sound commercial footing. Briefly, in fact, the council will act as my advisers, and all information, with results of value accruing from its work, will be made public from time to time. The council, I am strongly of opinion, will prove of the utmost value in the work of developing new industries."

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It was the Ambassador's sincerity, as much as the weight of his arguments, that preserved the friendship of the United Kingdom and the United States even while German propagandists sought, by every conceivable device, to embroil the two countries. So it came about that he succeeded in keeping the two nations on good terms until Germany gave notice of unrestricted submarine warfare and forced the United States into the conflict, since which time the aims and purposes of this nation and those of the Allies have been one and the same.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice had a more intimate knowledge of the United States than most of its citizens have. He was familiar with the characteristics of New Englanders and the history of the original colonies. He could speak of the bean crop prospects, of the "thumb" of Michigan, or the Holy War in Abyssinia. He could speculate on how the Germans of Wisconsin would vote at a pending election, or discuss the geography of the

TRIBUTES PAID TO FORMER STATESMAN

Diplomatic Acumen and Integrity of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice While in Washington Under Tense Pre-War Days Are Recalled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—On Saturday, both in Ottawa and in Washington, formal tributes, given freely and sincerely in the manner of the church of his country, marked the last honors of the political world could pay to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice. Here, the President, the Secretary of State, the Supreme Court justices and all the members of the diplomatic corps participated in an hour of reflection

SERVICE-AT-COST PLAN IS SCANNED

Proposal for Massachusetts Street Railways Causes Legislators to Make Inquiries as to Who Is to Determine "Cost"

Before Massachusetts' legislators enact the service-at-cost-plus ("trolley-relied" plan), they and the public, some members of the Legislature feel, must be in full accord with the street railway companies as to what, or who, is to determine "cost." This plan of guaranteed dividends is considered to remove quite completely the incentive of the railway officials to keep down costs, for dividend considerations; and there is no disposition to dispute the claim that the added costs will be borne by the riding public in higher fares.

The present has been called a cost-plus acre. The United States Government has accepted numerous cost-plus-profit war contracts, and the innovation is spreading to other enterprises. Some count the service-at-cost plan of the Massachusetts trolleys to be, in fact, simply a modification of the cost-plus system.

The degree of difference appears plain, however. Under the Government plan, for example, the contractor who can pay a young boy \$4.50 per day as a water carrier, instead of that wage per week, is making his per cent profit on the inflated wage he pays the boy.

John B. Babcock, instructor in railroad engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and clerk of the legislative street railway investigation commission which reported in favor of the service-at-cost plan, says: "In these so-called service-at-cost plans for the street railways, the profit is fixed at a definite rate of interest on a fixed investment value, such investment value to be determined in general by the Public Service Commission. Thus, under even the most unfortunate conditions of uneconomical or dishonest management, the profit paid to the investors would still be the same, namely, a fixed rate on a predetermined 'investment value.' While uneconomical management might result in increased fares, etc., under no circumstances would it result in any increase of profit to the management or the investors."

To some, the plan of the recess commission for checking extravagance appears in itself to be more or less of an extravagance. It is proposed to set up supervision by means of "district representatives," reportable to the Public Service Commission, "the expenses of such supervision to be borne by the street railway companies"; which, of course, under service-at-cost, turn this new and added cost directly over to the public.

When the carmen ask for higher wages under service-at-cost, the trolley men, it is felt, would have no special interest to fight such demands. It is assumed that they quite likely would take the path of least resistance—and let the riding public bear the costs. Likewise the public demands for better cars and more frequent service—for which, some contend, the strap-hangers long since have paid—would be expected to turn more costs over to the erstwhile straphangers.

Corporation officials whom John A. Beeler, the trolley expert who has recently completed an investigation of the Boston Elevated Railway, says appeared too numerous, also enter into the question of cost, and some of the riding public look askance at the prospects of high salaries still being paid for "superintendence" under the service-at-cost scheme.

INDIANA DRY LAW HELD VOID IN TEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—In overruling demurrers to suits brought by two brewing companies and one saloon keeper of Evansville, Ind., Judge Fred M. Hostetter of the Superior Court of Vanderburgh County on Saturday ruled that the Indiana prohibition law, which is scheduled to go into effect on April 2, is unconstitutional and void. The suit was brought to test the constitutionality of the act, and the prosecuting attorney of the county was named defendant.

The opinion is said to indicate that an injunction restraining the prosecutor from enforcing the law will be issued.

The decision was based on the case of Beebe against the State of Indiana, which was decided in 1855. The opinion, it is generally held, merely paves the way for a decision on the constitutionality of the law by the Indiana Supreme Court. Unless there is prompt action, however, this decision cannot be rendered before the prohibition law is scheduled to go into effect, and there is a possibility of legal contests in many counties.

WORK OF WOMEN'S MUNICIPAL LEAGUE

Evening centers, vocational guidance and placement of young people in wage-earning positions, now incorporated as official parts of the public school program are but a part of the important work carried on by the Women's Municipal League of Boston, which is observing the tenth anniversary of its organization with a review of its activities. "As long as there are homes there will be problems of housing and of food supply, and while there are children there must be constant effort to make better citizens of them," says the report. "It is in the nature of things that the housing, market, streets and alleys and junior league departments cannot point to a great deal of completed work, but must stand upon their continuous service."

FORFEITURE BILL IN STRAND PROJECT

Contractors on South Boston Work Already Have Run Over Limit by 188 Days With Little Hope of Finishing Soon

Maine Forestry Official Says Retail Prices Not Warranted, Even With Labor's High Cost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor PORTLAND, Me.—It has been proposed that cities, towns and villages in Maine organize their own wood yards as a regular part of the municipal organization to sell fuel wood at the cost of production to the citizens.

Prof. John M. Briscoe of the forestry department of the University of Maine says of the plan: "It should only be undertaken where private enterprise to properly handle the situation and to deal fairly with the citizens in the matter of prices is lacking. Retail prices of more than \$8 for green wood and \$10 to \$12 for dry wood are extortionate and are not warranted by actual costs under average conditions even at this time when as much as \$3 per cord is being paid for the cutting alone."

"Under present conditions with the supply of coal practically cut off, fuel wood is an absolute necessity and must be made available for household use at fair prices. It should be the duty of the local authorities in each community to see that this is done and done promptly, by whatever means are considered best in each particular case."

"All who can do so should now contract for a supply of wood to meet all their requirements for another winter, for we have no reason to believe that coal will be any more plentiful by that time. Readjustment even after the war is over will not be accomplished in a single year. We shall need fuel wood next winter and now is the time to have it cut."

SIX-CENT FARE IN PORTLAND SOUGHT

Cumberland County Power & Light Company's Announcement Meets General Protest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

PORTLAND, Me.—Recent announcement by the Cumberland County Power & Light Co. owners of the Portland Street Railway Co., which operates electric car lines through Portland and to surrounding suburbs and towns, that a six-cent fare would be placed in execution March 11, the Public Utilities Commission approving, has been followed by a general protest from the citizens of Portland.

The statements of the directors of the company are to the effect that increased costs of materials and maintenance and lack of supplies due to war conditions has made such an increase imperative. Patrols claim that with a 6-cent fare no better service than is being given now, which they say is the poorest in years, will be forthcoming, and that the system of zones under which the six cent fare will be levied, is not fair to all interests.

Committees from the Chamber of Commerce, the City Administration, and several community associations within the city have been appointed, and they will request the Governor of the State, the county attorney, and all officials to carry on a rigid investigation before the Public Utilities make their decision. The case will go for hearing Feb. 26 in this city, with Attorney-General Guy H. Sturgis representing the State in the interests. With the consent of the utilities commission, the increase will go into effect on March 11.

INDIANAPOLIS JURY FAILS TO AGREE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The jury in the case in which Joseph E. Bell, former Mayor, and 29 other Indianapolis men were on trial in the Federal District Court on charges of conspiracy to commit fraud in the election of 1914, reported that it was unable to reach an agreement, and was discharged. At a previous trial several men were convicted of conspiring to prevent the exercise of the franchise at the same election, and either served or are now serving terms in a federal penitentiary. One of these men was Samuel E. Perrott, chief of police under Mayor Bell. What further action the Government will take has not been announced.

WORLD TO BE TOLD UNITED STATES' AIM

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Arthur Woods, Police Commissioner under Mayor Mitchel, has been appointed to direct a United States propaganda campaign of world-wide dimensions. It will have for its purpose the spreading among the neutrals of the truth about America's rôle in the war, the informing of the people of Germany of what the United States is fighting for, and the giving to the Allies of a thorough knowledge of what the United States is doing to help them. The 14 conditions which President Wilson stated as a foundation for a just peace will be spread among all the peoples of the world. Mr. Woods, a native of Boston, was graduated from Harvard University.

Since the beginning of the war the league has been concentrating upon war service to the community in conservation of price of food, classes for non-English speaking women and an effort to collect and provide at least a part of the material called for by teachers for instruction in patriotism and civics.

MUNICIPAL WOOD YARDS PROPOSED

Work on the South Boston Strandway, it is declared by city officials, will not be completed within the present appropriation for the undertaking. The New York State Dredging Company's total bid for the work was \$803,180, and so far it has been paid somewhat over \$320,000. The forfeiture clause in the contract calls for a forfeit to the city by the Strandway contractor of \$100 a day from Aug. 9 last for failure to complete the Strandway improvement by that date.

So far, the city has not collected one cent of the forfeit, but the auditor holds out of the money paid to the dredging company 15 per cent of the contract bill to date, or nearly \$33,000.

More than 188 days have elapsed since the time for finishing the Strandway and under the forfeiture clause the contractor owes the city more than \$18,800. If Sundays are not included in the forfeiture the contractor's forfeit would be some \$16,000 to date. It is figured out at city hall that the forfeit is increasing faster than the reserve fund which the city holds out of all payments made to the contractor.

When the contractors first bid on the nearly \$1,000,000 pleasure drive and parking way, which was a campaign promise of former Mayor Curley, the Boston Finance Commission objected to the terms of specifications and several other features of the plans for doing the work. The contractors bidding for the Strandway work the first time were the Hugh Nawn Construction Company, Coleman Brothers and Patrick McGovern, all strictly Boston concerns. Contractor McGovern had finished a section of work on the Erie Canal in New York State.

Then the Finance Commission objected so strongly that Mayor Curley had his public work commissioner withdraw the bids and readvertise the work in a manner more in conformity with what the Finance Commission had proposed. This second time the New York State Dredging Company came in as a bidder, and despite the fact that there were but nine months within which to complete the work of dredging Old Harbor, filling in thousands of cubic yards of land along the shore of the harbor, the parking of the "made" land after the filling, grading, making park roads and sanding the artificial beach, the New York concern's bid secured the contract.

Other concerns which had bid before and still others which, it is said, would have competed for the work, refused to submit bids when they realized the magnitude of the work to be done, the impossibility of doing half of it in the time specified, together with the fact that the city proposed to take a forfeiture of \$100 a day for every day the work was not done after the nine months' time was given. It was declared repeatedly at the time that the forfeiture clause caused contracting concerns to withhold bids and not attempt to secure an undertaking they could not finish with profit to themselves if the terms of the enterprise were enforced.

It is declared that the Strandway work cannot be completed for more than a year yet. The question of the forfeiture clause in the contract and its enforcement, together with the increasing cost of materials and labor which the contractor faces, is a problem which the Mayor and his public works commissioner will have to solve. Conditions are changing and in many things, it is said, will have to be taken into account in the financing of the Strandway operations if they are to be urged to completion.

PROGRESS FOR RATIFICATION

Progress of the campaign for ratification of the national prohibition amendment throughout the country will be explained at the annual dinner of the Massachusetts Prohibition Committee in Tremont Temple tonight. William Shaw is to preside and the speakers include Mrs. Katherine L. Stevenson, president of the Massachusetts Prohibition Committee, W. C. T. U., on "Progress of the Massachusetts Ratification Campaign"; H. P. Feris of Clinton, Mo., on "The Nation-Wide Outlook"; and John E. Parrot of New York on "The New National Party."

JEWISH WAR RELIEF FUND

With \$305,000 raised during the first half of the two weeks' campaign for the Jewish war relief fund in Boston, team-workers today started the final campaign to bring the amount up to the \$500,000 total desired. The first meeting this week will be held in Ford Hall, tomorrow, when A. C. Ratshesky, president of the Federated Jewish Charities of Boston, and Felix Vorenberg, chairman of the trades committee, will speak.

PLAN TO STOP PROPAGANDA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Formation of a central committee to approve and purchase all books for the public schools of this State, as recommended by Walter R. Ranger, State Commissioner of Education, is supported by Governor Beeckman, who announces that he will do all in his power to keep German propaganda out of the schools. Governor Beeckman is to see Mr. Ranger, to arrange for such a committee.

CARMEN SEEKING ADVANCE

Petitions are being circulated quietly among the members of the Boston Street Carmen's Union, composed of Boston Elevated Railway employees, it is reported, to require the executives of the local to call a spe-

cial meeting for the purpose of devising some plan whereby the members will obtain an increase in wages. The constitution of the union provides for a special meeting on 24 hours' notice if petitioned for by one-third of the members. Unsuccessful attempts were made about two months ago to get a raise in pay.

GREEKS TAKE STAND FOR ALLIES

Boston Gathering at Faneuil Hall Pledged to Give Support to Prosecution of the War

Another group of America's adopted citizens, this time Greeks of Boston, has made a clear stand for the cause of the Allies. A large audience of these people listened to an address by George Rousses, minister plenipotentiary to Washington from Athens, given yesterday in Faneuil Hall, and then made the following resolution:

"That we, the Greeks of Boston and vicinity assembled in historic Faneuil Hall this 17th day of February, 1918, having listened to the patriotic words of our worthy representative of the home government, do hereby pledge our power to the Government of Greece in the struggle which it has undertaken in alliance with the United States of America, our adopted country, for the protection of the rights of humanity in general, and of our race in particular, for the successful prosecution of the war and the realization of the ideals of America and Greece."

Minister Rousses put much stress upon the need for greater cooperation on the part of the Greeks in America to the end that they may become a positive and valuable factor within the citizenship of the American community. The speaker pointed out sacrifices that will have to be made, told them of the coming opportunity to support a relief fund for the Greeks in Asia Minor, and pressed the point that every true patriot must exert his every power for the winning of the war. He said that any animosity that had arisen over the recent internal situation in Greece must be dropped and their attention kept unswervingly fixed upon the one fact that Greece and the United States are side by side in the war.

EXEMPTION OF NEUTRALS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Chairman Dent of the House Military Affairs Committee has introduced a bill in the House which he offers as an amendment to the Draft Act, the aim of which is to exempt citizens or subjects of neutral countries who have declared their intention of becoming American citizens. The Dent bill was drafted by the War and State departments.

Secretary Lansing advised Mr. Dent that the State and War departments are strongly of the opinion that from the standpoint of international relations it is highly undesirable that the existing law should stand unmodified, as evidence of a disregard of treaty obligations or even a supposed rule of international conduct heretofore observed by other governments."

Secretary Lansing estimates that the proposed amendment would exclude about 30,000 men, or whom not more than 50 per cent and probably not more than 30 per cent would be found eligible for military service.

ROADMAKING TO WAIT UNTIL AFTER THE WAR

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Road construction during the war—unless of direct aid in winning the war—has been classed by the Government as "non-essential" and is taboo. And, if such a road is to be built by a bond issue, it will have to wait until peace times. This was the word today from the Capital Issues Committee of the Treasury Department. No security issued will be O.K'd for non-essential road construction, it was formally announced.

SOLDIER INFORMATION COMMITTEE SAILS

AN ATLANTIC PORT—The Massachusetts Soldiers Information Bureau Committee has sailed from this port for France, taking with them a message to the Massachusetts soldiers in France from the Governor of Massachusetts.

The committee, composed of Charles S. Baxter, Boston lawyer, chairman; Louis A. Frothingham, former Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts; Mrs. Frothingham; and Dr. John W. Coughlin of Fall River, Democratic national committeeman from Massachusetts.

SOLDIERS' SAVINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—J. Gordon Steele, Controller-General for the Province of Manitoba, leaves on March 1 for France, where he will establish a banking system for the savings of the soldiers in the United States Army. Mr. Steele's services have been requested by the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. The Government has given Mr. Steele six months' leave of absence. Mr. Steele was born in Scotland, but spent a considerable period of his manhood in Chicago.

GERMAN ASKED TO RESIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Heinrich H. Maurer, who is a citizen of Germany, has been requested by the board of administrators of Tulane University, to resign from his professorship of history at Newcomb College.

HALT TO LIQUOR TRAFFIC IS URGED

Bishop Quayle at Methodist Meeting Calls for Release of Everything Used in Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Release of

tors, nor in what ship did you come over, but who are you and what can you do to help the world? Institutions and individuals must be measured by their usefulness to the world. Today the world needs food and coal, cars and ships and men, and individuals and institutions must meet the wants of the hour. Schools and churches are necessary in producing men who will serve the world.

"If all the grain and all the coal, all the freight cars and all the ships and all the men who are engaged or employed in the manufacture and sale of liquor were released for other purposes the world would be in a great measure relieved of the shortage of these things which it now experiences."

MINNESOTA DRIES ACTIVE

DULUTH, Minn.—The election of a dry Legislature to ratify the nationwide prohibition amendment at once, with no referendum. Members of the Legislature from this district are to receive copies of this resolution.

"The American idea of democracy and the dignity of toil is rapidly coming to assume a place of dominance in the affairs of the world," said Bishop Quayle. "The important questions of today are not who were your ancestors.

IMMIGRATION FROM CHINA IS FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At the meeting yesterday of the National Radical Conference in this city a resolution was passed in favor of the removal of all restrictions upon Chinese and Japanese immigration. It was not passed, however, without some opposition.

James Mauer, elected delegate to the Inter-Allied and Socialist Labor Congress, declared that being a practical labor man, he could see the great danger to American labor in the removal of restrictions upon immigration. The delegates to the conference, by an overwhelming majority, voted for the abolition of all standing armies and existing navies and "every form of military training and military service." They decided that a world congress, representative of the people and with due regard to substantial minorities, should assemble at the conclusion of hostilities. They also held that all secret treaties should be considered void.

Meyer Jonasson & Co. Tremont and Boylston Sts.

BEGINNING TUESDAY

Season's Final Mark-Down Sale

REVIEW AT CAMP DEVENS POSTPONED

No Definite Time Set for Event Scheduled for Today and Which Was to Have Included Entire Seventy-Sixth Division

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Although all plans had been completed for a review of the entire seventy-sixth division today, and hundreds of visitors began to arrive at an early hour, the event was postponed, conditions not being deemed suitable. No definite time has been announced for the event which was to have been the first review of a modern war division in New England. The usual drills and schools are being conducted today as usual.

Brig.-Gen. J. B. McDonald, inspector-general, connected with the inspector-general's department at Washington, leaves Camp Devens, where he has been inspecting the work of the soldiers for the past week, for Camp Upton, Yaphank, N. Y.

Announcement was made today at divisional headquarters that officers and enlisted men stationed at Camp Devens could obtain the services of attorneys free of charge for the purpose of drawing legal papers, by applying to the divisional judge advocate-general, Lieut.-Col. E. J. Massee.

Beginning next Saturday, the final 15 per cent of the first draft quota or approximately 6915 men will commence to arrive here, all states in this division being represented but Vermont, Maine and New Hampshire. Vermont has already completed its quota through voluntary enlistments, and men from the other two states will be assigned to the coast artillery companies. Massachusetts will send 2028 men, Connecticut 1100, Rhode Island 97 and Northern New York 3618. These recruits will be assigned to the depot brigade and to the third training regiment of engineers, about 800 going to the latter organization.

The names of 25 officers of this division who have been relieved of their duties here and who are to proceed to Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., to join the three hundred and tenth cavalry of the national army, have been announced from division headquarters. This troop of cavalry is being formed at the request of General Pershing, and there have been many requests for transfers to the new organization. It is not known how soon these officers will leave camp to begin their mounted work, but officials believe that it will be soon. Those relieved from present duties include some of the best cavalrymen and horsemen in the division.

Lieut.-Col. Massee addressed a mass meeting arranged by churches in Clinton and held in the Clinton Town Hall on Sunday evening in the interests of no-license. The general subject considered was "The Saloon and the Soldier," and during the meeting a letter was read from Brig.-Gen. William Weigel, who commanded the cantonment during the absence of Gen.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, expressing the hope that Clinton would swing into the no-license column at the town meeting on March 4.

Second Ensigns School Opens
With an enrollment of 150 naval reserves, the second school for ensigns opened today in Holyoke House, Cambridge, and will continue for a course of 16 weeks. The school is directed by Capt. James P. Parker, N. N. V., who had charge of the first school, and many of the men enrolled are former Harvard students, several having been prominent in athletics. Others who are beginning the course are promising seamen from the first naval district, and at the end of the course those who successfully pass the examinations will receive commissions of ensign in the naval reserve.

Shipbuilders' Drive Goes On
Another week is to be devoted to the drive to enroll mechanics and shipbuilders, and officials in charge believe that when the week is up, Boston will lead the country on a per capita basis. Hundreds of efficient men have not been enrolled owing to the fact that no blanks were obtainable when the labor union meetings were held last week, but the necessary papers have since arrived and are now in readiness for registration.

More than 20 unions in Boston holding meetings previous to last Thursday failed to enroll their members, due to the failure of sending sufficient blanks to Massachusetts from which an enrollment quota of 26,000 men has been asked.

The committee in charge of the drive has provided several enrollment stations in various parts of the city, and these will be maintained in addition to those established by the unions last week.

British Canadian Mission

Recruiting at the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission was brisk today, and up to the noon hour 20 men had been examined and accepted at the headquarters for various branches of the service. Most of these will leave directly for Canadian training camps where they will spend several weeks before entering upon overseas duty. Capt. P. F. MacMahon of the Irish Guards has been assisting in the recruiting duties.

Signal Corps School

Two hundred men from all parts of New England today commenced instruction at the Signal Corps School, University of Vermont, having enlisted through the northeastern department. The original quota of 175 men allotted New England was increased to 200 upon recommendation of Col. Daniel J. Carr, signal officer in Boston. Colonel Carr also received orders to

send four consignments of 75 pigeons each to recruiting depots in the South, where the birds will be trained for overseas service in the trenches.

Smileage Campaign

There has been such general interest in the smileage campaign conducted throughout army cantonments in the United States, that the sale for these books of tickets admitting the holders to entertainments at Liberty theaters will be continued until theaters have been constructed in all the cantonments.

The Y. M. C. A. has issued a statement that shows maintained by the association for which admission was charged have been discontinued as the smileage campaign will supply this need.

NEW ERA IN MEDICAL PRACTICE FORECAST

(Continued from page one)

gether with information based upon actual experience elsewhere, reveals the following facts: It is a Prussian autocratic scheme, which has admittedly failed in Germany; a scheme that instead of diminishing poverty and disease, will actually increase these evils; an un-American, an un-Democratic scheme of paternalism that will devitalize the individual and breed fraud, sloth and incompetency; a plan of class legislation which contemplates that all the people shall be compelled to contribute to the support of certain wage earners when ill, regardless of the cause, whether it be vice, dissipation or improverishment; a plan that will compel a wage earner to have one kind of medical treatment or none, regardless of whether he may have confidence in it or not. This virtually means the establishment of state medicine; a plan that will add millions of dollars to the burdens of taxpayers and then fail in accomplishing the ends sought."

Need for Protection Shown

California League Points to Court Decision as Demanding Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A decision rendered some time ago by the Appellate Court of this State under the provisions of which the State Board of Education can, if it so desires, enforce compulsory medical treatment, is pointed to by the organizers of the Public School Protective League of California as constituting a specific example of the need for taking definite steps to protect the public schools from medical and ecclesiastical exploitation.

When commenting upon the above-mentioned decision, a county school superintendent said, "This means that the health of the school children has been placed in the hands of the State." The officers of the league declare that it can be of great assistance both in dealing with such matters as the above by taking them to the Supreme Court, conducting publicity campaigns and other procedures, and in forestalling any similar decisions.

POSITIONS IN CIVIL SERVICE AS TO DRAFT

Several members of the Senate and House are to hold a conference for the purpose of agreeing upon a bill to enable civil service employees of Massachusetts who are called to war to obtain their old positions upon the end of service with the United States colors.

Two bills on this subject are before the Legislature, and Representative Greenwood of Everett, author of one of them which was adversely reported, believes a compromise can be reached speedily.

What appears to be the stumbling block is the difficulty of framing a law which will be "water tight." Drafts now before the Legislature, some claim, would permit civil service employees, if they saw fit, to take advantage of the proposed law, accepting a temporary position at a better salary, and later demanding their old place, which already might have been filled satisfactorily.

NO BOLSHEVIST POST FOR JOHN REED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—John Reed, American writer, will return to the United States from Russia as a private citizen, not as Bolshevik Consul-General at New York, the State Department was advised today. This report, if true, may be considered as doing away with the probability of complications with the Bolshevik authorities, who are reported to have threatened to re-treat on the United States Ambassador at Petrograd if Reed was interfered with in this country, where he is wanted because of his writings against the draft.

Brigadier-General Johnston also associated the definition with any move whereby labor and industrial pursuits may be affected, preventing a speedy winning of the war.

VIGILANTES KEEP PRO-GERMAN WATCH

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Defense Society announces that 229 branches of the society, known as Vigilance Corps, have been organized throughout the United States. The object is to discover how every man stands in relation to the war and if any man is suspected or proved to have pro-German sympathies or to be spreading pro-German propaganda, to report him to the federal authorities.

IMPROVEMENTS SOUGHT

Several improvement societies of West Roxbury and Roslindale were represented by delegates at a conference with Mayor Peters today. The representatives asked the Mayor to take under consideration the resurfacing and widening of portions of Center Street and Washington Street in their

END TO SHIPMENT OF CULM PROMISED

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

Boston Fuel Committeeman Says Miners Did Not Know Speculators Were Sending the Cheap Product to New England

Slightly if any more of the almost worthless coal product known as "culm back" will come to New England hereafter, according to Maurice Diaz in an interview with the Giornale D'Italia says Italy must be prepared for a possible fresh offensive by the Austro-Germans against themselves.

Portuguese Troops Active LONDON, England (Monday)—Portuguese troops have been active on the western front again, Sir Douglas Haig reported today. They took a few German prisoners in the neighborhood of Neuve Chapelle.

"One of our posts drove off hostile raiders near Gavrelle," he said.

Several casualties were inflicted on the enemy troops in a patrol encounter in the Messines sector.

The enemy artillery was active south of Arras and Cambrai, on the road north of Lens and in the neighborhood of Zonnebeke.

Aircraft Brought Down AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Sixteen enemy aeroplanes and two captive balloons have been brought down in the last two days, the German War Office announced today.

Artillery activity was reported from the western front.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The German official statement made public on Sunday reads as follows:

Western theater: Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: In Flanders and in Artois there were increased artillery duels. As the result of small infantry engagements near Cheras and south of Marcoling prisoners were brought in.

Army groups of the German Crown Prince and Duke Albrecht: Near Tahure and Ripont, on the eastern bank of the Meuse and in the Sundgau there was increased fighting activity at times.

Eastern theater: On the great Russian front the armistice expires at noon tomorrow.

Macedonia front: There is nothing new to report.

Sunday—The German official statement issued on Saturday reads as follows:

There has been artillery activity which increased in the evening in the Champagne between Tahure and Ripont.

Our infantry carried out small and successful enterprises in Flanders and east of St. Mihiel.

LONDON, England (Monday)—The British War Office issued a statement on Sunday which reads:

A few prisoners were brought in by our patrols during the night northeast of Hargicourt.

Except for hostile artillery activity in the neighborhood of Passchendaele there is nothing of special interest to report.

Sunday—The British War Office on Saturday issued the following report:

Enemy raids at dawn Saturday morning in the neighborhood of la Vacquerie and Cherisy led to sharp fighting. A number of casualties were inflicted on the hostile parties; a few of our men are missing.

The enemy artillery was more active today in a number of sectors, particularly southwest of Cambrai, south and north of Lens and in the neighborhood of Passchendaele.

The weather on Friday was again overcast and misty, but our airplanes carried out several reconnaissances. Bombs were dropped and much gunfire opened on enemy trenches and various targets behind the lines.

Our machines last night dropped bombs on the Menin railway station and sidings, hostile airdromes and billets. One German machine landed intact behind our lines, its occupants being made prisoners. All our machines returned safely.

PARIS, France (Monday)—The French War Office on Sunday issued the following statement:

The words of the Constitution of the United States describing treason should be conspicuously posted in all our educational institutions," Brigadier-General Johnston continued, "and also in every railway terminal, public conveyance, and wherever people are in the habit of congregating for one purpose or another.

"This is a crucial moment in our country's history, and any little act may be construed as an act of treason. There is more need of individual action at the present time than ever before, and the young people should be reared with full knowledge of what treason consists of, and should constantly guard against any overt act."

Sunday—The French War Office on Saturday issued a statement which says:

The artillery was active on the right bank of the Meuse, especially in the region of Bezons and at several points in Upper Alsace.

Eastern theater, Feb. 15: There were artillery actions west of the Vardar and north of Monastir. Enemy reconnaissances were repulsed on the Serbian front.

ROME, Italy (Monday)—The Italian War Office on Sunday issued the following statement: There have been lively artillery actions west of Lake Garda, east of the Brenta and on the Middle Plave. Our batteries carried out effective concentrations of fire on enemy movements east of the Val Frenza and on the slopes of Col della Beretta. Very successful counter battery firing was effected by the British heavy artillery opposite Montello.

In the Val Lagarina and south of Canove on the Asiago Plateau, hostile reconnoitering parties were repulsed by rifle fire. One of our patrols caused great alarm in the enemy lines at Gravé di Papadopoli Plave.

Sunday—The official statement issued on Saturday reads as follows:

Owing to the bad weather on Friday there was very little fighting in the mountains. Only in the region of Ostico was there any fighting, there being a brisk artillery engagement and patrol encounters along the front.

Opposite Montello, British reconnoitering parties crossed the Plave and reached the enemy lines.

USE OF COLLERS TO SUPPLY COAL URGED

(Continued from page one)

now been driven from the area west of Lujenda. Ninety-four prisoners have been taken by the British western columns in the recent operations.

Possible Fresh Offensive Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Saturday)—General Diaz in an interview with the Giornale D'Italia says Italy must be prepared for a possible fresh offensive by the Austro-Germans against themselves.

Portuguese Troops Active

LONDON, England (Monday)—Portuguese troops have been active on the western front again, Sir Douglas Haig reported today. They took a few German prisoners in the neighborhood of Neuve Chapelle.

"One of our posts drove off hostile raiders near Gavrelle," he said.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

CLASS B AMATEUR BILLIARDS START

Five Candidates, Including the Present Title Holder, Are Entered for Tournament Held in New York City This Week

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Play will start today in the United States National Class B amateur 18.2 balkline billiard tournament in this city with five men competing for the title now held by C. E. White. The contestants in addition to the present champion are Julian Rice, C. P. Matthews, G. T. Moon Jr., and David Weiner.

All of the men who are competing this year have had previous experience in Class B championship tournaments. Rice played remarkable billiards in the Class C tournament and qualified for the B division then. R. P. Domschke, chairman of the tournament committee, and Robert Weld have determined upon the schedule and arrangements. The rules recently enacted by the National Association will be observed. Each player will be permitted an hour's practice upon the tournament table.

The present champion hopes to qualify for the National Class A championship with a grand average of 8. He has declared his entry if he can qualify. White has practiced to a grand average of better than 10 and with high runs of close to 100. Rice in a recent game counted runs of 67 and 63. Moon has been steadily playing to an average of between 7 and 8, with runs around the 50 mark.

C. B. Terry, the former Class C champion, who is now instructor at the New York Athletic Club, will act as referee of the matches. Under the new rule they will be of 200 points duration. The schedule follows:

Monday, at 4:30 p.m., Mathews vs. Rice; at 8:30 p.m., White vs. Weiner. Tuesday, at 4:30 p.m., Moon vs. Mathews; at 8 p.m., Weiner vs. Rice.

INDIANA FIVE WINS FROM IOWA

Crimson and Cream Victorious Over State University Team in a Closely Contested Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
IOWA CITY, Ia.—State University of Iowa lost a close game to Indiana University Saturday night, the score being 29 to 25. The superior team work of the Crimson and Cream was probably responsible for the small margin by which they won. Indiana started out with a rush and ran away from the Old Gold in the first half, gathering in 22 points to Iowa's 12, but Iowa, as usual, came back stronger in the second period and threatened for a time to overcome the lead.

The middle of the second half saw the score 24 to 21, and from this point on Indiana had a slight advantage. With three freshmen at a great disadvantage, Capt. J. K. von Luckum is still out of the game. H. S. Brown, the Iowa guard who has distinguished himself in the last two contests, was not in championship form. K. P. Cotton played the best game for the Old Gold with two baskets to his credit and nine out of the 12 attempts at the foul line. W. M. Zeller starred for the visitors. The summary:

INDIANA IOWA
Non-Tress, Easton, 14.....r.g. Brown
Zeller, McFarland, r.f.
Jefries, c.r.g. Jenkins
Stahr, Ingalls, l.g.r.f. Cotton
Phillips, r.g.l.f. Berrien
Score—Indiana, University 29. State University of Iowa 25. Goals from field—Tress, 11. Kingsley, 2. Arntson, 2. Williams, 2. Lawler, Plaut, 1.g.r.f. Emery, Rusicka, Schroeder, Holm, r.g.
I.F. Bornstein, Ryshener
Score—University of Minnesota 49. University of Michigan 10. Goals from field—Gillen, 11. Kingsley, 2. Arntson, 2. Williams, 2. Lawler, Plaut, 1.g.r.f. Emery, Ryshener, Emery for Michigan. Goals from foul—Gillen, 5 for Minnesota; McClintock, 4 for Michigan. Time—20-minute halves.

MINNESOTA DEFEATS THE MICHIGAN FIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The basketball game between the University of Minnesota and the University of Michigan Saturday night in which the Gophers won 49 to 10 was interesting chiefly because it was the first game here between the two colleges since the resumption of athletic relations. The band and glee club staged a welcome program. The basketball contest was one-sided and featureless except for the playing of Capt. H. W. Gillen of Minnesota and J. L. McClellan of Michigan. The summary:

MINNESOTA MICHIGAN
Arntson, Lawler, l.f.r.f. Boyd
Gillen, r.f.l.g. Hewlett
Kingsley, Williams, c.c. McClintock
Plaut, 1.g.r.f. Emery, Rusicka
Schroeder, Holm, r.g.
I.F. Bornstein, Ryshener
Score—University of Minnesota 49. University of Michigan 10. Goals from field—Gillen, 11. Kingsley, 2. Arntson, 2. Williams, 2. Lawler, Plaut, 1.g.r.f. Emery, Ryshener, Emery for Michigan. Goals from foul—Gillen, 5 for Minnesota; McClintock, 4 for Michigan. Time—20-minute halves.

SQUASH TOURNEY POSTPONED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The United States Class B squash tennis championship which was to have started Saturday on the courts of the Columbia Club, was postponed until March 2. It was found that the courts at the Columbia Club, which are new, were not in condition for championship play.

CHARLESTOWN TO PLAY WANDERERS

Navy Yard Seven Makes Its First Hockey Appearance in New York Rink This Evening

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
Won Lost P.C.
Pittsburgh A. A.4 0 .000
Charlestown Navy Yard 1 1 .500
Arena Hockey Club2 .333
Wanderers Hockey Club 1 3 .250

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard hockey team will make its first appearance in this city this evening when it meets the Wanderers Hockey Club of New York in a National Hockey League championship contest. It will also be the first time these two teams have met this year.

The Charlestown seven, despite its defeat last week at the hands of the Arena Hockey Club of Boston, is generally regarded as a serious contender for the league championship, and its work will be closely watched. Several of the players on the team are not new to the St. Nicholas rink, as Captain Skilton was formerly on the Boston Athletic Association seven, champions of the Amateur Hockey League; George Gerin was formerly on the Dartmouth College five, and Thomas Howard Jr. is the former Yale varsity and Crescent Athletic Club player.

There will be a change in the Wanderers' lineup tonight, due to the fact that Heffernan, rover, cannot play. McKinnon formerly with the Boston Arena seven, will play a wing position with Roach going to rover in place of Heffernan, and Smith to center in place of Roach.

Pittsburgh Defeats Arena

Wins From Boston Hockey Team by Score of 8 to 2

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Pittsburgh A. A. overwhelmingly defeated the Arena Hockey Club team in its game here Saturday night, by a score of 8 to 2. O'Sullivan opened the game for the Arenas by taking the puck from Drury and driving it into the net four minutes after the game had started. Shortly after that, Pittsburgh tied the score and made another goal just before the close of the half.

In the second period Pittsburgh played a hard game and scored a goal early. Nowell, the Boston point, left the game shortly after this play and the Pittsburgh management removed Baker from the line-up, each team finishing the contest with six players. O'Sullivan carried the disk through the entire Pittsburgh team and tallied another goal for Boston. After this Pittsburgh piled up five goals in rapid succession. The summary is as follows:

PITTSBURGH A. A. ARENA
Baker, l.w.r.w. Wanamaker
L. McCormick, c.c. Wanamaker
Drury, r.f.r.f. Syrett
J. McCormick, r.w.l. Rice
Madden, c.p.c.p. Martin
Nagle, p.p. Nowell
Fuller, g.g. Storey
Score—Pittsburgh A. A. 8. Arena H. C. 2. Goals—Drury, 3. L. McCormick, 3. Madden, J. McCormick, 2. for Pittsburgh; O'Sullivan, 2. for Arena. Referees—Bonney and Doody. Time—Two 18-minute periods.

PURDUE DEFEATS ILLINOIS FIVE

Old Gold and Black Wins From University in a Fast and Hard-Fought Basketball Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—In one of the best basketball games ever witnessed in the Purdue gymnasium, Purdue defeated the University of Illinois Saturday night, 29 to 26. The game was fast and clean and the teams were evenly matched. The first half ended 15 to 11 in favor of Purdue. Illinois, however, stiffened in the last half and gained on Purdue's lead until the score was 25 to 24 in favor of the old Gold and Black. Illinois never "broke this lead and did not go ahead at any time during the game."

Markley of Purdue started the scoring in the first, scoring two points in the first few seconds of play. Anderson, the Illinois star forward, followed with a field goal. Purdue then forged ahead to eight points before Illinois scored again. Purdue remained in the lead until the first half ended, when the score was 15 to 11 in their favor.

Coch Jones of Illinois evidently instilled some of his famous basketball wisdom into the Illini before the beginning of the second period, for his team came back strongly and played Purdue a close game during all of the last half.

Captain Church was the star of the game, playing in whirlwind form and covering every inch of the floor. It was due to his defensive game that Anderson of Illinois failed to play up to his usual form. Markley of Purdue, however, perhaps the best game of his career, scoring 12 points. Campbell and Wilson both played in championship form.

For Illinois, Anderson scored 10 points, making some brilliant long shots. The recent loss of Halas by enlistment was perhaps the greatest factor in their defeat. The summary:

PURDUE ILLINOIS
Markley, r.f.l.g. Vail
Wilson, l.f.r.g. Ingwersen
Church, r.c.c. Taylor
Heine, l.g.r.f. Anderson
Score—Purdue University 29. University of Illinois 26. Goals from field—Markley, 6. Campbell, 4. Wilson, 3. Church, for Purdue; Anderson, 5. Taylor, 3. Probst, Ingwersen. Vail, for Illinois. Goals from foul—Church, for Purdue; Anderson, 4. for Illinois. Referee—Schomer.

ATHLETIC NOTES

Union defeated Wesleyan at Schechtery in their basketball game, Saturday, 37 to 28.

The Yale varsity wrestling team defeated the Columbia varsity at New York, Saturday, 22 points to 3.

The Columbia fencing team defeated Stevens Institute in a dual meet at New York, Saturday, 5 matches to 0.

The Massachusetts Agricultural College hockey seven defeated Dartmouth College at Hanover, Saturday, 5 to 3.

The University of Pittsburgh varsity basketball team defeated the Lehigh varsity at Bethlehem, Saturday, 39 to 26.

Phillips Andover Academy defeated Phillips Exeter Academy at Exeter, N. H., Saturday, in their annual hockey game, 3 to 2.

The Princeton varsity basketball team defeated the United States School of Military Aeronautics five at Princeton, Saturday, 32 to 7.

The Wesleyan University swimming team defeated Springfield Training School in their dual meet at Middlebury, Saturday, 34 to 16.

The Brown College swimming team defeated the Phillips Andover Academy team in their dual meet at Providence, Saturday, 26 to 24.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology swimming team defeated Amherst College in their dual meet at Boston, Saturday, 38 to 15.

The Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard second hockey team defeated the Harvard informal varsity at the Boston Arena, Saturday, 3 to 1.

The Harvard freshman hockey team easily defeated the Yale freshmen in their annual hockey game at the Boston Arena, Saturday, 7 to 0.

J. M. Barnes, western open golf champion, has been engaged as professional for the Broadmoor Golf Club, Colorado Springs, Col. The course is to be opened July 1.

Miss Clare Cassell was reinstated as an amateur lawn tennis player at the annual meeting of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association in New York last Friday evening.

The Lehigh varsity wrestling team defeated the University of Virginia in a dual meet at Bethlehem, Saturday, 30 to 6. Six classes were held and a Lehigh man won by a fall in every one.

The Annapolis Academy wrestling and gymnastic teams defeated the University of Pennsylvania wrestlers and gymnasts in their dual meets at Annapolis, Saturday, 27 points to 4, and 39½ to 14½ respectively.

C. C. Peabody of the Union Boat Club won the Massachusetts patriotic squash racquet tournament at the Harvard Club of Boston, Saturday, defeating H. V. Greenough of the Harvard Club, 15—8, 12—15, 15—10, 15—12.

V. P. Curti of the New York Athletic Club won the gold medal offered by the Amateur Fencers League in the saber competition at the New York Turn Verein, Saturday afternoon. Harold von Boskirk won second prize and E. S. Nickerson took third.

Hebron Academy won the Bowdoin College interscholastic indoor track and field championship meet at Brunswick, Me., Saturday, with 51 points. Brunswick High School was second with 18. Leslie Andrews was high individual point winner with 22 points.

Boston High School of Commerce won the annual interscholastic indoor track and field championship meet held under the auspices of Huntington School at the Boston Y. M. C. A., Saturday, with 13 points. Wakefield High School was second, with 12½ and Lynn English High School third, with 11½.

David Robertson, outfielder for the New York National League Baseball Club, has notified the New York management that he will not sign the 1918 contract that was sent him and that he has accepted a position as athletic director at the Norfolk (Va.) High School. Robertson made the most hits of any player in the last world series, getting 11 for an average of .500.

A. S. Cragin and W. D. Cunningham defeated E. C. Wright and N. W. Niles in one of the doubles matches in the semi-final round of the Seventh Regiment Tennis Club tournament at the regimental courts, New York, Saturday, 8—6, 7—5, 6—2. F. B. Alexander and Dr. William Rosenbaum won the other semi-final round match by defeating I. C. Wright and Harry Johnson, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3. Harold Taylor defeated Vincent Richards in their exhibition singles match, 6—4, 7—5.

MCLEAN LOWERS THE HALF-MILE RECORD

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Robert McLean, world professional speed skating champion, by victories over Mathison and Lamy Saturday lowered the half-mile record to 1m. 15s. flat on the Lake Placid Club quarter-mile rink. This is two-fifths below J. S. Johnson's record, standing since 1896. McLean also skated 100 yards in 9'7-10s., one-tenth below Johnson's professional record made in 1893 and one-tenth slower than Morris Wood's amateur record of 1903.

CHICAGO FIVE WINNER OF GAME

Defeats University of Wisconsin's Basketball Team in Western Conference Series, 23 to 21

WESTERN CONFERENCE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Northwestern	3	1	.750
Wisconsin	4	2	.667
Chicago	4	3	.667
Minnesota	4	2	.667
Illinois	4	3	.500
Ohio State	3	3	.500
Purdue	2	5	.250
Indiana	2	5	.250
Michigan	0	6	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Athletics at the College of the City of New York will have one of the most promising seasons on record if present prospects materialize. The winter sports were hard hit by the Saturday fuel-saving closing order which at the best were not up to the standard of previous years.

While there are a large number of veterans in track, practically new teams will have to be built in lawn tennis and baseball. Lionel MacKenzie will again act as coach of the track team, J. H. Deering is to take the nine in hand, and B. L. Stair once more looks after the tennis team.

The track squad is practically intact, and all the events are filled by experienced men. In the 100-yard dash men who competed last year and will do so again are: Stanley Marks '20, who is on furlough from the United States Naval Reserves; and Eli Friedman '19. In the 220 the veterans are Reuben Rubinstein and Myron Hirsch, both 20 men. The quarter-mile will bring out again Harold Fisher '19 and John Baldwin '19. Alfred Bergren '19 and John Welles '20 remain for the half-mile. Maxwell Rosofsky '20 and Harold Lebow '19 appear again in the mile and Seymour Cohen '19 is in the two-mile again.

Allen Warner '18, and Patrick Callahan '20, will hurdle once more. In the field events, City College is not so fortunate. There are no veterans in the running high jump, but Warner, college record holder, will again appear in the pole vault.

William Rosenberg '19 will negotiate the running broad jump and distance throw, and Charles Harsany '20 puts the shot once more. The only veteran on the tennis team will be Capt. Harold Kwei '18. George Hilsky '19 and Martin Schreiber '19, who were substitutes last year, are candidates for a regular place. There is no rule barring freshmen from the team and therefore several promising high school stars will be available for positions.

The baseball team has lost its captain and its prospects are not so bright, only two regulars remaining. All the places will have to be filled from last year's freshman team. Fine pitchers have been uncovered in the persons of Samuel Rothstein '20 and Michael Garvey '20, who were stellar players on the freshman team. The most promising catcher is Joseph Nelson.

The soccer football team will hold spring practice. In the fall it hopes to equal its fine record of last year. Interclass soccer is expected to dispose of some fine material.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY TO ADOPT NEW FORMS OF ATHLETICS FOR ITS UNDERGRADUATES THIS SPRING

PRINCETON, N. J.—New sports in the form of competitions between the various companies are to be introduced at Princeton University in conjunction with the military training of the undergraduates in the reserve officers training corps unit. They will include boxing, bomb throwing, bayonet drill, wall-scaling, hurdling, relay racing and the other forms of athletic activities that are being taught at the various army cantonments.

Attempts to introduce intra-mural sports here proved a distinct failure. Unless there was the excitement and glow of varsity competition the undergraduates refused to take them seriously. Sports which are of the nature of direct preparation for the time when a man may be in the trenches are of more than passing interest, just now, however, and the new contests are expected to prove successful.

J. F. Kelly, who has instructed in boxing here for a number of years, is to take charge of the regimental contests in this sport. Professor Frederick Husson is to direct the bomb throwing, and Frederick Dawson, the baseball coach, the bayonet fighting. Frank Sullivan is to introduce some new features in his swimming course. Nearly all the undergraduates are proficient swimmers, they being required to cover

COOPERATIVE CREAMERY PLAN

Milk Producers and Distributors of Vermont Discuss Surplus at Burlington Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BURLINGTON, Vt.—Reduction in the price of delivered milk in this city may result from the meeting of producers and distributors here today to discuss plans for more economical methods of handling and the possible establishment of a creamery to take care of the surplus in the manufacture of butter, cheese and ice cream.

The meeting was called by F. B. Catlin, president of the Chittenden County Milk Producers Association, who with several other Vermont milk experts has been making a study of the milk situation in the city as well as in Northwestern Vermont.

Mr. Catlin believes that there is much duplication of effort in the delivery of the 15,000 quarts of milk used in Burlington daily, and a saving of from two to three cents a quart or about \$300 can be obtained by a cooperative plan. Half of this saving could be used in reducing the price of milk, and the other half in helping the producer pay for the increased cost at the barn.

Efforts will be made to show the city council the practicability of making the creamery a municipal affair, but if the members of the governing body decline to accept the plan, Mr. Catlin will endeavor to organize a cooperative farmers' creamery similar to those already in operation in Springfield and Brockton, Mass.

It is expected that \$50,000 will be required to establish such a plant, and it is believed that the bankers in the city will be ready to finance the plan just as the Massachusetts bank men furnished the funds for farmers' creameries in that State.

It is claimed by Mr. Catlin and others that with a well established creamery in Burlington, milk producers within a radius of 40 miles will ship their milk into the city, rather than send it 200 miles by rail to Boston and pay the freight charges.

Northern Vermont and some of the farmers across the Canadian border are receiving less than 5 cents a quart for their milk at the barn door, and would gladly turn their product into Burlington at 6 or 7 cents a quart, with a chance of having the surplus utilized.

ANTI-ALLY CAMPAIGN IN ITALY DENOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME. Italy—Signor Orlando's last speech to the Senate contained a significant passage in which he alluded to one of the forms of defeatist activity of which the opponents of the war have made no little use. "That pernicious form of attack on the war," said the Prime Minister, "which consists not so much in speaking well of the enemy, as in speaking ill of one of the Allies, and of a refusal to recognize their gallantry and loyalty."

Anti-English propaganda has been spread far and wide throughout Italy by those persons who, for one reason or another, are opponents of the war, and insinuations to the effect that England is far from disinterested in the assistance she is giving Italy have been freely made. Wild rumors have even been spread in some parts of the country that England may demand Sicily or Sardinia as a recompense. England is accused of being faithless and of securing her own end.

The Secolo, always strongly pro-ally and pro-English in an article entitled "The Minimum Program," written after Mr. Lloyd George's speech to the Labor Conference in London, alludes to this campaign of calumny, and quotes from a recent speech in the Chamber made by Turati who complained that they had heard of their war aims from Italy, Greece, and other nations, but nothing had been heard as to England's intents and aims in the war, and yet, he said, "malignant people suppose she counts for a little in the war and may have some influence in prolonging it."

"Who knows," asks the Secolo, "what new ironical comment may come from the famous official Socialist leader, when he reads Lloyd George's speech to the representatives of the English proletariat, and finds that by the peace conditions which he is prepared to sign the British Empire does not demand an inch of territory nor a halipenny of compensation for all her sacrifices?" England is accused, the Secolo points out, of having made tremendous profits out of maritime transports, while the other nations are suffering from want, and of saving her own men while the other allies exhaust themselves to preserve for her a world-wide hegemony. The fact is, however, that England presents the only historical instance of a nation which, by a popular vote, as introduced conscription during war, has sent her sons to fight in Europe, Africa, and Asia, while the returns show that England's losses in men, as compared with her colonies, up to the middle of last summer, were 76 to 16. Inventions of all kinds are rife as to the English troops in Italy, stories are spread that they are to police the country and to hold in check any rising in favor of peace, or that the fine British regiments who have been sent to the country are not to go into the trenches. While such stories are spread inside the country the Germans carry on a similar propaganda among the Italian troops at the front. Manifestos and leaflets are dropped from aeroplanes declaring that Italy has become an English colony, and repeating the assertion that English troops are to police the large towns and that they will savagely repress the risings which it is supposed will take place in favor of peace."

The United says that, while it is well such courses.

known that all such tales are grotesquely ridiculous inventions, nevertheless it would be well for the Government to publish manifestoes and leaflets in the big towns showing the absurdity of such tales, so that the soldiers' families may send them to their husbands and brothers and sons in the trenches to prove that they need have no apprehension as to their families' safety and well-being. The Unitas declare that these inventions correspond exactly to Germany's own designs on Italy as a colony inhabited by an inferior race, and that they exactly reproduce her own action in Belgium and France as well as that which she is anxious to take in Russia. "All these atrocities which Germany invents and lays to the charge of England and France are not the outcome of a fertile German imagination," the Unitas affirms, "but merely the spontaneous expression of the concentrated desire she has cherished for a long time with regard to the populations of the big cities of Italy."

SOME VIEWS ON THE IRISH CONVENTION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The country still keeps cheerful and hopeful about the convention. The Sinn Feiners are quiet and appear to have sunk out of sight. It is noteworthy that they have ceased to wear the Sinn Fein badge.

Nevertheless, though it would appear that the country, as a whole, takes this optimistic standpoint, the optimism is not entirely shared by those in close touch with the convention.

A very prominent member of the convention remarked in private con-

versation that the moment was a very critical one in the history of the con-

vention, and that they would know shortly on what points there was unanimous agreement and on what disagreement.

The tone of his remarks was not too hopeful. Other

people who are either members of the convention or in close touch with its doings, appear to reflect the same feeling.

It is clear that they consider that a great final effort on the part of the convention is necessary, if any sat-

satisfactory result is to be achieved.

No one, however, it is interesting to note, believes that the convention will leave the Irish question where it found it. Not only so, but probably the majority of those who know what has been passing within the walls which shelter the convention's proceedings would be prepared to endorse Sir Horace Plunkett's one public utterance on the subject. "We shall leave the Irish question better than we found it." Hardly anyone now ex-

presses the view that the convention

proceedings should have been held in public, and there is no wisdom in dis-

cussing the results of the conven-

tion's work until they are made public.

But it is certainly true that these re-

sults will, at the minimum, include

substantial agreement on certain

broad fundamentals of Irish policy and

some regrouping of Irish interests.

This means that the Government will

have at least some guidance as to the

line they ought to take, if, in the event

of partial failure of the convention,

they are to come out with a plan of

their own, and mount to full success

on the stepping stone of the conven-

tion's partial success.

In the light of the present situation,

however, members of the convention

are being reminded, if they need re-

minding, of the urgency of an Irish

settlement. The handicap to the suc-

cessful prosecution of the war which

the Irish dissidents presents does not

diminish with time. Morally, as well

as materially, the unsettled Irish prob-

lem represents a drain on Britain's

vitality in prosecuting a war for the

liberty of peoples. The bearing of the

problem on the Canadian and Aus-

tralian elections has been obvious

during recent weeks. America,

through her leading spokesmen, has

shown without much obscurity her in-

tense desire that the convention

should succeed where everything else

has failed. The Allies find no satis-

faction in the contemplation of the

Irish question. All these arguments

have been recalled to the attention

of members, and they will certainly

participate in the final deliberations

in the full consciousness of the world-

wide extent—always excluding Ger-

many—of the desire for a settlement.

There is," said Dr. Griggs, as step

by step he unrolled the augustinly simple

narrative of Job, "a common super-

stition that attributes inexhaustible

patience to Job. He was, in truth,

gloriously impatient. The proof of his

magnificent impatience is his curse,

that cosmic curse, so tremendous in its

sweep that Faust's curse becomes the

whine of a fretful child compared to it."

The fact that must be constantly

kept in mind to learn the lesson con-

tained in the drama of Job is that

Job was and remained ignorant of the

test to which he was being submit-

ted. And so, at last, under the reten-

tion of the spirit of evil, suggesting to

the Hebrew Deity Jehovah the scheme of testing Job's

faith, is called, not Satan, but the

Adversary. His personality bears lit-

tle resemblance to that of the devil of

Goethe's Mephistopheles, more uni-

versal, though less modern in concep-

tion, the deliberate cynic, disbelieving

all good, a Machiavelli, carried to the

particular purpose.

In this translation the spirit of

evil, suggesting to the Hebrew Deity

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NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

PRICE RANGE OF ACTIVE STOCKS

General Upward Tendency in Prices Characterizes Trading on the Exchanges Last Week
—Rail Issues Are Prominent

A broad price uplift on fair activity was witnessed in the securities markets last week. The three-day rest brought an accumulation of buying orders into the New York Exchange, and after some professional selling the upward movement was given impetus by strength in the rails that also pervaded the industrial share list by placing of Union Pacific on a 10 per cent annual dividend basis. Peace was the dominant note in the late trading.

Prominent exceptions to the strong tone were General Motors, Peoples Gas and Pennsylvania Railroad shares.

The first named, after approaching

within five points of the record high-

est, made 13 months ago, reacted more than 10 points.

The tables below give the price

range of the active stocks of the New

York and Boston markets for the week

ended Feb. 16:

NEW YORK STOCKS

	High	Low	Last	Adv.
Atti-Chal.	24½	23½	23½	3½
Am Can.	41½	38½	41	1½
Am Cot Oil.	7½	7½	7½	¾
Am Ind.	22½	21½	21½	¾
Am Locom.	63½	60½	62	1½
Am Smelt.	83½	81½	83½	1½
Am T & Tel.	106½	104½	106	1½
Anaconda	64½	61½	64½	1½
Atchison	85½	82	84½	1½
Att. G & W. I.	120	112½	118½	6
Bald Loco.	73	67	72½	5½
Balt & Ohio	52½	50½	52	1½
Bentley	14	12½	12½	1½
Big. Pac.	147½	144	146	1½
Int. Leather	71½	68½	71½	1½
C. M. & St. P.	42½	41	43½	1½
Corn Prods.	35½	33½	34½	½
Crucible Steel	62	59	61½	2
Cuba Cane	32	30½	32	1½
Crite	15½	14½	15½	½
Crit Elec.	11½	10½	13½	3½
Crit Mot.	10	12½	13½	3½
Crit Nat. Ore.	29½	26½	27½	1½
Depotation	46½	44½	46½	1½
Int. Nickel	29½	27½	27½	1½
Int. Paper	31½	30½	31½	1½
Kennecott	33½	32½	33½	1½
Merc Marine	27½	24½	27½	1½
Merc Mar pfd.	100½	94½	95½	3½
Merc Pet.	83½	83½	92½	3½
Midvale Steel	45½	44½	45½	½
Mo. Pacific	21½	21½	22½	1½
Nat. Credit	18½	16	16½	1½
Nat. En & St. P.	42½	41	43½	1½
Nat. Lead	55½	51	55½	4½
N. Y. Central	71½	69½	71	1
No. Pacific	82	82	82	1½
Ohio Cities Gas.	42½	40½	41½	½
Jenn	45½	44½	45	½
Peoples Gas.	50	44	46½	½
Pitts Coal	52	51½	52	½
R. & W. Va.	28½	26½	27½	½
Hay Cans	24½	23½	24½	½
Blending	27½	26	27½	2
Republ. I. & S.	78	75½	78	2½
Royal Dutch	76½	75½	76½	2½
Sinclair Oil	37½	36½	37	½
So. Pacific	85	83½	85	2½
So. Ry.	23½	22½	23½	½
Washshaker	5½	5½	5½	1½
Texas Co.	157½	153	158	1
Union Pac.	119½	114	118	4½
U. S. Rubber	58½	56½	57½	3½
U. S. Steel	96½	93½	96½	1½
Utah Copper	83½	80½	83½	1½
West Md.	17½	15½	17	1½
Westing.	42	40½	41½	½
Willys-Over.	19½	18	18½	½

BOSTON STOCKS

	Transactions	Mtrs.	Amount of Mtrs.
Feb. 11	37	17	\$100,000
Feb. 12	36	15	62,420
Feb. 13	42	18	42,300
Feb. 14	56	26	95,075
Feb. 15	51	19	161,256
Feb. 16	55	22	220,600

Totals 277 117 \$692,068

Same week in 1917 454 243 \$1,878,897

Same week in 1916 609 352 \$2,908,326

Wk end Feb. 9, '18 222 94 322,678

*Decline. †Ex-dividend.

REPORT ON SPANISH TRADE WITH MOROCCO

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—The recent annual report made by the Spanish Consul at Mazagan to the Foreign Office in Madrid upon the character and extent of the Spanish trade in his district, makes rather dismal reading for those who continue to believe that Morocco may be a kind of gold mine for Spain in the future, from which she will get back more than ever she received from her old colonies. The high Spanish authorities continue to preach that Morocco is full of riches and that nothing could be easier than for Spain to acquire them, and without doubt there is good justification for this idea. But the Spanish people in general seem always to have their doubts about Morocco, and their pessimism has, perhaps, been to some extent engendered by the miserable manner in which the military campaigns have been carried on there, and by the small result the very great expenditure incurred. At the present time very little news about the Spanish zone is published in the Madrid newspapers, and many doubts are entertained. Some time since there was a considerable withdrawal of Spanish troops from the zone, but this withdrawal seems to have been to some extent for the sake of appearances, and to induce the people to believe that the state of things was good, while it now appears that new recruits have been sent out there in great numbers.

The report of the consul at Mazagan indicates the neglect of Morocco in general by the Spanish. He says that there is no justification for the way in which Spanish imports have fallen at a time when circumstances are so favorable for an extension of Spanish commerce in these parts.

Sugar, soap, cloth goods, glass arti-

cles, hardware, cheap watches and clocks, salt, preserves, and materials of construction of all kinds are the things that are most readily acceptable in Morocco, and with which the most successful trade can be done.

At the present time certain nations which used formerly to do a big trade with Morocco are cut off on account of the war, and here, the consuls points out, as it has been urged before, is the grand opportunity for the merchants of Spain to step in and not only get the trade during the war, but to establish themselves that they will keep their customers afterward. The consul says that notwithstanding repeated appeals to Spanish traders, not merely in the early months of the war, but right down to the present time, not a single traveler or agent of a Spanish business house has been to Mazagan, not a single new importer has done business there, and letters of inquiry sent from Morocco to Spanish firms have not been answered.

As a neutral, Spain has now advantages in trading with Morocco that are denied to other countries. In 1914 Great Britain, although a bellicose, raised herself to the position of chief importer into Morocco, and that position ought in the future, he insists, to be held by Spain. The consul comes to the conclusion that a golden opportunity is being allowed to slip by, and that Spain will always regret it.

REAL ESTATE

The four-story brick house at 100 St. Mary's Street, Back Bay, has been sold by H. F. Ross Company, to William A. Davidson. The total assessment is \$39,000.

Title to the five-story brick building and 1958 square feet of land at 29 Worcester Street, South End, valued at \$16,300, has been sold by Maurice Roberts to Myer Berman, who has since reconveyed to Rebecca Shulman for investment.

A three-story brick dwelling and 1000 square feet of land at 20 Sawyer Street, South End, owned by Annie Levenson and taxed on \$2500, has been sold to Harry Berman.

ROXBURY AND DORCHESTER

The Massachusetts Lime & Cement Company has taken title to the block of apartment houses at 59 to 65 Devon Street, Roxbury. There are 8915 square feet of land, all assessed on a valuation of \$29,100. Ross Steinberg was the grantor.

Joseph Rittenberg takes title to the large brick stable property at 382 and 384 Warren Street, together with 16,403 square feet of land, all taxed on \$36,000. The Charles J. Spiller estate is the grantor.

Harry Kohn et al. trustees have sold to Frank Sher, a frame builder at 1 to 5 Woodrow Avenue, Dorchester. The property is assessed on \$3600, and \$1100 of this amount is carried on the 2397 square feet of land.

REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the Boston Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week ending Feb. 16, 1918:

	Transactions	Mtrs.	Amount of Mtrs.
Feb. 11	37	17	\$100,000
Feb. 12	36	15	62,420
Feb. 13	42	18	42,300
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SHIPPING NEWS

Fresh groundfish arrivals at the South Boston fish pier today were: Ste. Seal 70,000 pounds, Str. Tide 220,000, schooners Sylvania 82,000, Ingomar 86,500, Ruth and Margaret 67,200, Laverna 66,500, Imperator 78,200, Athena 7300, W. M. Goodspeed 4000, Gertrude De Costa 59,100, Natalie Hammond 63,000, Frances S. Grueby 91,000 and Genesta 44,000. Whole sale dealers' prices per hundred-weight, Haddock \$38@\$14.25, steaks \$10.75@\$16.25, market cod \$8@\$14.25, pollock \$11@\$15.25 and cusk \$8.50@\$14.25.

Two trips of Newfoundland herring were brought to Gloucester today on the schooners Regina, and T. N. Nicholson. The catches were not reported.

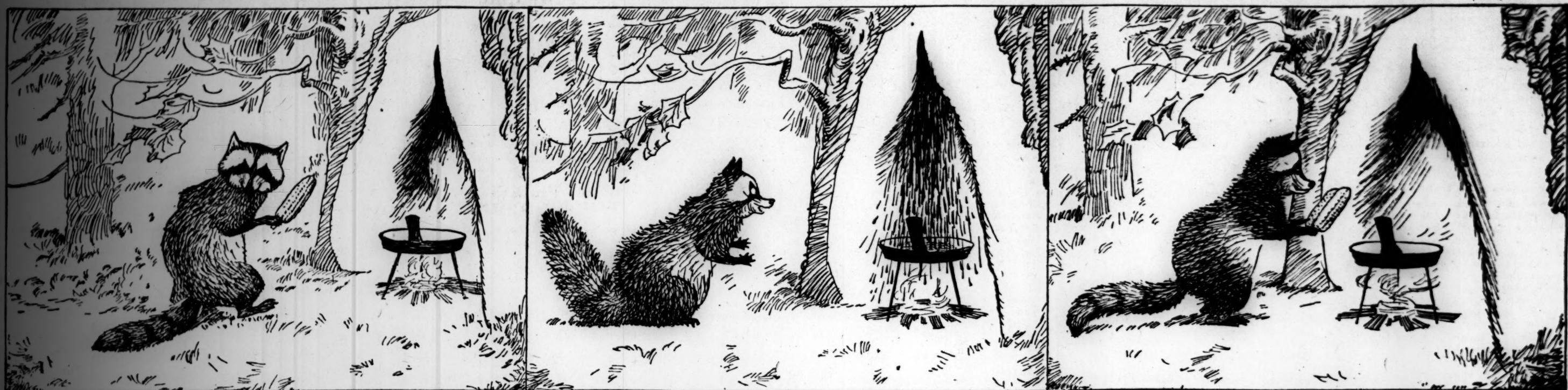
Tilefish was reported at New York today when the Mabel Bryson sold 12,000 pounds at 11 cents a pound ex-vessel, a high figure.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Ref.	\$90	82½
Buckeye	97	100
Illinois Pipe	190	195
Indiana Pipe Line	94	98
Ohio Oil	335	340
Prairie Pipe	269	272
South Penn.	288	293
Standard Oil, California	222	235
Standard Oil, N. Y.	225	235
Kansas City	210	225
New Jersey	553	58
New		

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

There's a Reason Why the Raccoon Always Washes His Food Before He Eats It



There is a reason for everything. There is a reason why the crow is black and why the jay is blue. There is a reason why the piggy's tail is short and curly and why the kangaroo's is long and strong and why the bear's tail just isn't. There's a reason for the red badge on the blackbird's wing, for the whoop of the whooping crane, for the smile of the crocodile and for ever so many other things. Nobody knows the reason, but everybody knows perfectly well that there is a reason.

So, of course, there is a reason why

the raccoon always washes his food before he eats it. The raccoon himself never told anybody why, but downy owl related the story fully to our Mr. Grasshop, and what downy owl says will have to be accepted, for he is part of the story.

One morning the raccoon decided to have some green corn for breakfast. There is nothing in the whole world that the raccoon likes better than green corn. He built a fire in the fireplace. The fireplace, you must know, was in a hollow tree. The hollow in the tree went all the way up

and was open at the top. It carried away the smoke, just like a chimney. The raccoon filled the skillet with water and put it over the fire to get hot, then selected a plump ear and, when the water was boiling, put in the ear to cook. Then the strangest thing happened. A shower of dirt, soot and crumpled old wood came down the chimney and landed in the skillet.

The raccoon was quite upset at this unexpected occurrence, but being of a cheerful disposition, he emptied out the dirty water, threw away

which, as soon as it was nicely boiling, he put another ear of corn. Then he sat down to watch and wait, with his mouth watering. But soon another shower of dirt came down the chimney and spoiled the second ear, also. Raccoon was sorely tried at this, for he was growing hungrier and, besides, he only had two more ears of corn. However, as soon as he had some more water boiling nicely, he put both ears of corn into it and began to feel cheerful again. By and by the corn was cooked and raccoon, thinking all the time how good it was

going to taste, went to take it off the fire. It was just at this point that downy owl entered the story, coming into it by way of the chimney. For downy owl had living apartments at the other end of that hole and he was at home. When the smoke began to come up, he just naturally wriggled about and loosed the shower of dirt which spoiled raccoon's first ear of corn. When more smoke kept coming, he wriggled more and sent down more dirt and, finally, losing his balance completely in the smoke which

poured upward, he slipped down the chimney and, landing plumb in the skillet, shot out into the daylight a wet, dirty and indignant owl.

The raccoon also was indignant. "What do you mean," he cried as soon as he could speak, "tumbling down the chimney this way and spoiling another gentleman's breakfast?"

"What do you mean," screeched the owl, "building a fire this way and spoiling another gentleman's nap?"

There appeared to be no answer whatever to either of these questions,

so the owl and the raccoon sat staring at each other.

"I merely dropped in for breakfast," said the owl, finally.

"You mean you dropped into the breakfast," corrected the raccoon, looking at the scattered ears of corn.

"Raccoon," said the owl, "there's a brook close by. Take the corn down and wash it off. Then your breakfast will be as good as ever."

And that was just what the raccoon did and, according to downy owl, that's why he has been washing his food before eating it ever since.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Beginning of London

I have told you about Britain, writes Alice Corkran, in "The Dawn of British History," its woods, its rivers, . . . its legends and its inhabitants, and now I must tell you about London, where now all the world congregates; whose streets are well-nigh impassable for the crowds that jostle and daily assemble there, for the motor cars, the carriages, the omnibuses, and whose foundations are full of . . . turmoil as its surface. I must ask you to dismiss from your mind all thoughts of the great palaces, the luxurious houses, the noble buildings; to forget all these and think of London as an immense swamp.

The picture I would have you conjure up is of a waste moorland with an immense forest at its back, dreary and desolate in bad weather, in sunny weather full of water, of delightful flowers and reeds, of multitudes of birds with beautiful plumage—herons, ducks, swans, and a host of others happy in the solitude and in the beauty of the place. We must think of the river undulating like a serpent, overflowing its natural banks, receiving tributaries till the site of London was nothing but a vast swamp. Fish in plenty were to be caught, salmon thronged in it. Here and there were a few lake dwellings, for such, Sir Walter Besant tells us, was the beginning of our mighty city. Stretching far and wide at its back was the forest of Middlesex, a wood dim with shadows, the branches of the trees locked together, shutting out the sky, filling it with gloom even on sunshiny days. Through it roved the wild cattle, the wolves, the wild boars, the stags.

In the midst of that wonderful marsh was an island somewhat detached by a branch of the river, and rising a few feet above the rest. This was the Isle of Thorney—Thorney means Bramble. Later it came to be known as Westminster, and in it stands our beautiful abbey . . .

In other words, before the port of London came into existence, Thorney was a station with a great highway up and down, on which the whole trade of the island passed. It was thronged with those who went across the marsh, bringing their merchandise to sell at the Isle of Thanet and other places near the German Ocean. Every day there passed into Thorney or out of it long processions or caravans of merchants. Their goods, carried by slaves and on pack-horses, mainly consisted of tin, iron and skins. Their merchandise included, also, slaves and hunting dogs. Little by little there rose near Thorney a settlement for the reception of the caravans, to afford rest and refreshment to the travelers. Passing out of Thorney, the merchants found themselves face to face with a

mile of . . . bog before they could reach higher ground. Nowhere in the whole of their journey (and they had dangers enough to face, dark woods to traverse, hills to climb, rivers to ford) was there anything so difficult as that awful slough that lay just outside Thorney. Their slaves made repeated attempts to escape; their merchandise sank into the mud; they counted themselves happy to keep a part even of what they had brought.

One day the idea occurred to an unknown person to build a causeway across the slough, and this causeway contributed greatly to the facility of the passage over the swamp. It was the one thing needed for the development of the peace . . .

But London was reserved for higher destinies; its river was to be the queen of rivers, its port was to be a place of assemblage for ships of every nation. Mystery enshrouds the long years that elapsed between the time when the first hunters settled in the spot where the Wall brook empties its waters into the Thames, and the time when ships from across the sea came to discharge their cargoes from Gaul and other countries. We do not know how the port began. We know only that its name was Lyn-din, the lake fortress, and that traders from the Continent, Phoenicians, Germans, Gauls, came for tin and for slaves.

We must remember, however, that trade could only be carried on during the summer months of July and August, that the sailing of the ships was entirely stopped during the winter, the early spring and late autumn. Throughout those months the markets were deserted; moorland and marsh had all their own way.

The imports and exports had to be brought to the port by a certain time. Booths and shops were built on either side of the Wall brook and foreign imports were there exchanged for the goods brought by the British traders.

The ships were emptied and filled again, they sailed away, the caravans

started on their journeys home, the activity was over. As Sir Walter Besant says, the trade of London was an annual fair held in the months of July and August. During the other months, London was nothing more than the home of humble folk who . . . fished the waters and hunted in the forest. But, as the years went on, London grew, the port of Lyn-din added temples to heathen gods, added markets to those which already existed. The curtain lifts a little and we catch a glimpse of King Lud. He not only repaired the city, but he added to its buildings, and he called it after his own name, Cair-Lud, which means Lud's town. He built a strong gate in the west part of the city and its site is still called after him, Ludgate.

"I should say it does. I can see all

our California roses, hundreds and

hundreds of them, pink and red and

yellow and white. Please show me

more of your treasures, letter blocks."

Again Mr. A. whispered his command.

Out came the blocks and Dorothy read

Seashore. "Oh, I can see our lovely

beach, with Teddy and Mother and

Daddy, and all the waves rolling in,

and we are having such good time."

"Yes, Miss Dorothy, but there is a

bigger treasure yet." At Mr. A.'s word,

the letters spelled, "Little Women."

A, B, C, D, E, F, G

"Why, you make me think of Miss Alcott's dear book, and of Meg and Jo and Beth and Amy and all the rest."

"No doubt, your Mother told you about those girls, Miss Dorothy," said Mr. A.

"No, indeed, I read about them, of course."

"Oh, you read about them. May I know what the pages of your book were made up of?"

"Now, I see what you mean. How silly I was not to see before. Books are all made up of you, aren't they? Every page is cov-

ered with the alphabet, only the letters are all mixed up every way."

"Why, don't you see, Miss Dorothy?" answered A. "I said 'roses,' and then we spelled it out for you. We letters are just meaningless things until someone puts us together, in such a way that we say something. Then we bring you all sorts of treasures in the shape of books. You see, letters and words are just symbols."

"Oh, thank you so much, letters; I've learned such a lot and I'll never say the alphabet is of no use again.

Please tell me more about yourselves some other day."

"We will, Miss Dorothy," said the letters all together, and then they became silent again, for Teddy came running into the room and not another word could Dorothy coax them to say.

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interesting things to say, too, but they will tell you themselves."

"There is still one thing that puzzles me," Dorothy said, addressing all the blocks, as they lay scattered in a heap on the floor. "When I look at you now, you're just a heap of mixed-up letters, and when you are in order in the alphabet, you don't mean a single thing. How is it that Mr. A made you do such wonderful things?"

"Why, don't you see, Miss Dorothy?" answered A. "I said 'roses,' and then we spelled it out for you. We letters are just meaningless things until someone puts us together, in such a way that we say something. Then we bring you all sorts of treasures in the shape of books. You see, letters and words are just symbols."

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Collecting Bees' Wax

Michael Faraday's lecture on the chemical composition of a candle remains one of our tiny classics, says the Little Paper, London, but even Faraday did not exhaust all the wonder of a candle. There is a firm in London whose business it is to collect bees' wax for making the candles which stand on the altars of the Russian churches. Now, that, on the face of it, does not seem a very difficult thing, but it is—astonishingly difficult.

There is an Englishman constantly traveling in search of pure beeswax for Russia. This year he has been to Egypt and back for wax. A London tribunal has given him exemption to allow him to go to India to fetch more. Only by these journeys, it seems, can a sufficient supply of the precious product of bees be obtained.

Young Willie o' Wink, now what do you think?

He lighted the candles, pretty and pink,

He made the eyes of the lantern dance,

He helped the flames in the fireplace prance,

He was in and out with a blaze and a

blink,

For a spry little match was Willie o'

Wink.

—Martha B. Banks in St. Nicholas.

The Processes of Printing Negatives

Every photographer of any experience at all knows that, by a choice of printing-methods, he can get bright prints full of contrast or soft delicate ones at will from the same negative, and this power is a very valuable one, in view of the difficulty to determine precisely how far to carry development of the negative in each particular case. We may have exposed and developed correctly, according to the generally accepted ideas of what is correct; but we may then find that one such negative is more effective when printed to give contrast, whereas another calls for a printing process of just the opposite kind to meet technical and artistic requirements.

In the last 20 or 30 years, there has been a gradual alteration in the character of the negatives produced, the tendency being all the time to make negatives softer and softer, writes R. Child Bayley in Photography. Many a photographer doing first-rate work today simply could not make a good print from the kind of negative in vogue a generation ago, whereas the modern negative to the oldtime photographer would seem hopelessly weak and flat. Some of this must be put down to a gradually increasing estimation of delicacy and softness in our pictures; but this accounts for only a little of it. Some of the old albumenized-paper prints were beautifully delicate and harmonious. The greater part of the change is due to the introduction of printing processes that require soft negatives. Some of the special-development papers which have been introduced in the last few years for professional use, need negatives specially made to suit them in this respect, if the full capacity of the paper is to be brought out.

The amateur today makes use chiefly of three processes only—printing-out paper, gaslight, and rapid bromide paper. A negative of full contrast is what is required for printing-out paper, whether of the self-toning or of the separately-toned kind. Failing that, rapid bromide paper can be used for contact-printing, or one of the special gaslight papers made to give soft results, the so-called "portrait" papers. For softer negatives still, the ordinary gaslight paper can be used, whereas special gaslight papers are made which will give quite bright results from negatives which are too thin to give presentable pictures in any other way whatever.

To get the best result out of all one's negatives, even if these do not include any that are excessively harsh, or thin, more than one paper must be used; and it is well to recognize this, and if any packet is found to give specially bright or specially flat pictures, not to use it indiscriminately, but to keep it for use when one or another quality is needed.

It is not recognized as generally as it might be that, even with the same brand of printing-paper, different batches differ very decidedly in the character of the gradation which they yield, and these differences have become more noticeable since war-conditions have compelled manufacturers to find fresh sources of raw material. We put the following question the other day to one of the largest users of bromide paper in this country: "Which brand of bromide paper, in your experience, gives the strongest contrasts and which the weakest?" His reply was to the effect that he could not say that any one brand could bear either description; but that certain samples of certain brands had possessed such a distinction, and that when he found a paper which gave unusual contrast or unusual softness, he put some of that particular batch aside for special work. But it was not safe to assume that any other batch of the same paper would necessarily have the same characteristics. The makers themselves recognize these differences, and we may be quite sure that they are alive to the importance of keeping them down to the minimum, in the interest of the reputation of their product for uniformity.

It is not only in the choice of the medium itself that we can control the gradation in the print; there is its treatment to be considered. The character and strength of the light by which contact-printing is done have an important influence on the result.

A very thin negative, for example, will give a much more brilliant print if the exposure is made to a feeble light than to a strong one, and using the same illuminant and the same paper,

whether of the self-toning or of the separately-toned kind. Failing that, rapid bromide paper can be used for contact-printing, or one of the special gaslight papers made to give soft results, the so-called "portrait" papers. For softer negatives still, the ordinary gaslight paper can be used, whereas special gaslight papers are made which will give quite bright results from negatives which are too thin to give presentable pictures in any other way whatever.

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MUSIC

Gogorza Recital

Jordan Hall, with Miss Helen M. Winslow playing the piano accompaniments; afternoon of Feb. 16. The program: Gluck, aria, "Diane impitoyable"; from "Iphigénie en Aulide"; Grétry, "De ma barque légère"; Monsigny, "Adieu, chère amie"; Haydn, "Chanson berlinoise"; Janacek, "Thyrdie"; Moussorgsky, "Le bouc"; Cuvillier, "Au bord du ruisseau"; Carpenter, "Off the Seashore of Endless Worlds"; Rachmaninoff, "In Silent Night"; Johnson, "I Told My Love to the Roses"; Lemare, "The Bell of Ithems"; Alonso, "Hermosa gitana"; Ercilla, "Ya empiezan las campanas"; Granados, "Corre caballo".

The concert manager who provides the Saturday afternoon recitals in Jordan Hall has narrowed the number of his artists this season down very small. He seems to have invited only as many singers and players to appear as he was sure he had audiences for. He has evidently taken care to bill no performances for days when the public, which he counts on was likely to have other interests besides music, or other music besides a recital, to engage its attention.

As one result of his policy, he has kept the enthusiasm of the town at a keen edge; and as another, he has caused sopranos, baritones, violinists and pianists to regard his Saturday matinee schedule in the light of a roll of honor, on which it is highly desirable to have one's name written.

New artists are invariably ambitious for a chance to figure in these occasions, and artists of assured position, likewise, are known to have shown great eagerness to secure an engagement. The performer chosen for last Saturday, Mr. Gogorza, the baritone, has been announced at least twice before this season, but has been kept until now from appearing. Clearly, the manager was glad to have him sing, whenever the time suited, knowing that a large and satisfied house would be the outcome.

The singer has devoted a number of years to a special kind of program, one which may be described roughly as containing arias from French operas, sometimes old and sometimes modern, and as containing also French songs, Spanish songs and songs in English. He may almost be said, indeed, to have turned this sort of program into a career.

With this program, taken as a whole, the singer never fails to make a deep impression. With it, however, taken in detail, he continually fails to do either text or music justice. He will one year begin with Massenet's baritone aria from the "King of Lahore" and after that and a few other things are presented and applause is insistent, he will come forward with the old French folk song, "Friend Pierrot." The next year, he will begin with Gluck's baritone aria from "Iphigenia in Aulis," and when that and smaller matters are over, he will answer a recall with the English song, "Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes."

The effect in both cases will be strong; everybody will be won. And yet, if people will follow the program leaflet throughout the performance, they will have some difficulty to tell just what line of the poetry he is singing at a given moment. Moreover, let them stop to compare the sound of his voice with that of other singers they can think of, and they will say: "Bad quality of tone!"

Here, then, is a singer who gets hold of his listeners, in spite of apparently fundamental deficiencies of technique. How does he do it? Perhaps by regarding his task as a single thing, instead of the sum of innumerable little things. How many song recitals are made up of a thousand correct details—precise pronunciation, correct vocalization and what not—and no unity, no large idea!

"What star do you see in the sky?" asks Agamemnon at the opening of the play from which Gluck's librettist took the text of the opera, "Iphigenia in Aulis." Mr. Gogorza, whether in the character of Agamemnon, of Pierrot or of an Elizabethan lover, takes his part as one who knows what star is in the sky; he sings as one who knows what time o' night it is between him and his audience.

Handel and Haydn Society

Handel and Haydn Society—Midwinter concert for benefit of war work of Y. M. C. A. Symphony Hall evening of Feb. 17, 1918, presenting for the first time "Peace With a Sword" words by Abbie Farwell Brown, music by Mabel W. Daniels and "Hora Novissima" by Horatio W. Parker. The soloists were Mme. Caroline Hudson-Alexander, soprano; Mme. Merle Alcock, contralto; Lambert Murphy, tenor; and Frederick Martin, bass. Emil Mollenauer was the conductor; H. G. Tucker,

Miss Daniels has written gallant music to the patriotic verse of Miss Brown, verse based on the motto on the state flag of Massachusetts, "Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem"; and the resulting chorus ought to be popular with singing bodies during the period of the war, because of the stirring incentive it offers to fight. It ought also to be popular after the war because of the incentive to cherish the peace which will have been won.

The composer measured up to the opportunities offered by the text and turned out a broad, sweeping, vigorous piece of music, closely knit and compact, difficult enough to challenge interest, yet entirely singable. And the part for instruments is skillfully handled, with a fine sense of orchestral coloring. Both Miss Daniels and Miss Brown were forced to acknowledge the applause, which was generous and hearty.

"Hora Novissima" is eminently a work deserving a place on the programs of those singing societies which aim to produce only the more worthwhile things in oratorios. Mr. Parker in this piece set a high mark for future attainment, a mark which he may be said not to have touched again as yet. Vigor, scholarship tempered with romance, and atmosphere are here. Most excellent counterpoint is woven through the choruses. The colors are written effectively. The in-

strumentation is thoughtfully and consistently done.

The Handel and Haydn Society sang well but not brilliantly, although its best work was done in a cappella chorus, "Urbs Syon unicula," when an approach was made to obtaining the atmosphere which the composer intended. Perhaps the most effective number was the closing one, for quartet and chorus, "Urbs Syon incluta," which works up to a strong climax. As is his custom, Mr. Mollenauer conducted without a restraining hand on the orchestra, which is at the least unfortunate, for this is a combination of players which, left to its own devices, works detriment to the singers. An example of this was to be seen in the alto solo of Mrs. Alcock, whose art was smothered in the commonplace and uniformly too-loud playing of the accompaniment. Mr. Murphy's solo, on the other hand, received more artistic support. The auditor had a generous selection of Latin pronunciations from which to choose.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Samuel Paul Capen, who is to serve on the United States War Department advisory committee charged especially with providing for the technical education of men needed for the ordnance bureau and signal and engineer corps, was formerly professor of modern languages in Clark College, and lecturer on school administration in Clark University, both at Worcester, Mass. Since 1914 he has been one of the advisory specialists of the Bureau of Education at Washington, with especial charge of the problems connected with higher education. While in the field of art, but since the divergence in this case is one of choice rather than quality, a passing note may be justified. Briefly, the difference lies in the fact that whereas the water color salons in the two other cities reflected, in company with the oil shows, the disturbances, the reachings-forth, the search for new modes of expression, that have been lately prevalent, the paintings on the walls of the Boston Art Club are not a whit less conservative than usual. Whether this is the quiescence of saneness amidst many mad "isms," or a indifference that fails to be awake to the signs of the times, is matter for individual decision. But it remains that while the New York and Philadelphia shows were remarkably enlivening, and at times rather startling, the Boston pictures pursue the even tenor of their ways and refuse to be either startling or startling.

It is because of this very evenness of the exhibition that there is little need for specific comment. Curiously enough, perhaps the two best little one-man shows (for each artist shows up to as many as 20 pictures) in the gallery are the pastels of Arthur Goodwin and Louis Kronberg. Goodwin is a man somewhat without honor in his own country, possibly because like Kipling's cat, he goes on his "wild alone," without regard for schools or cliques. But this very independence results in work that is remarkably sincere and individual, and his transcripts of the Boston of Beacon Hill and the Common — of which he shows three here — are marked by an accuracy of interpretation that should please no one so much as the lifelong Bostonian. Kronberg's ballet girls are not planned as gallery surprises, and if there is a similarity of subject from year to year, there is also a craftsmanship as faithful.

The actual water colors Carl Nordell shows two harbor scenes of Gloucester and Noank that are notably good in feeling, and a leafy pathway through the Forest of Fontainebleau which is full of sentiment. Sincere and unforced local color always has an intrinsic value that does not depend upon style to attain success, whether in art or literature, and this is exemplified in Harold C. Dunbar's winter views of Montpelier, Vt., easily recognized in detail by those familiar with this beautiful little city in the Green Mountains, nestling close between the hills and the river. They have something of the unassuming Arnold Bennett realism.

Philip Little exhibits — by invitation — a view of "Portland—Dawn" that resembles nothing so much as "Portland Burning Up," and two other landscapes that are difficult to reconcile to the calm poesy of their titles. Charles H. Richert shows a number of little landscapes that are decorative in the quiet individuality of their tones, Winthrop Peirce's bits of Maine and Massachusetts and holiday France have something of an attractive fantasy of thought if an excessive sweetness of execution, and there are examples of Harold B. Warren's patient brushwork. Other exhibitors are Hendricks A. Hallatt, Edmund H. Garrett, E. Parker Nodell, Thomas Allen, Charles Copeland, William Bixbee, Albert Button, Lewis E. Smith, and Sears Gallagher.

ART

The Water Color Show

Boston's water color event of the year, the annual exhibition of the Boston Society of Water Color Painters, is now on at the Boston Art Club, Dartmouth Street, and will continue until March 2. As usual the showing is fairly large and offers plenty of material for the interest of the gallery goer.

Probably the most noticeable, if not the most significant phase of the show is its marked difference from this year's water color exhibitions in Philadelphia and New York. Comparisons are usually unfortunate, especially in the field of art, but since the divergence in this case is one of choice rather than quality, a passing note may be justified. Briefly, the difference lies in the fact that whereas the water color salons in the two other cities reflected, in company with the oil shows, the disturbances, the reachings-forth, the search for new modes of expression, that have been lately prevalent, the paintings on the walls of the Boston Art Club are not a whit less conservative than usual. Whether

accurately painted, but in the end fail for lack of the atmosphere that proper glazing might give.

Joseph de Camp exhibits another unfinished portrait that is too far advanced to show the artist's methods of construction, but not so finished as to be safe from any final criticism. The other pictures include a smoothly painted nude by William Paxton, an "Ambulance Driver," by Cyrus Dallin, and examples of Perera, Alexander Pope, Philip L. Hale, and I. M. Gaugengigl.

Doll & Richards' Exhibits
Cathedral etching—that is, the use of the etching needle to depict the interiors of the great cathedrals—is almost an art in itself. For while it holds to the rules of the medium, the effects sought are on such a large scale and so grandiose compared with the purposes of the usual etching, and its methods are so painter-like, that the making of these big plates demands a very special skill.

There is an exhibition of some very fine examples of this class of eau forte work at Doll & Richards' by well-known artists. Most attractive of all are the prints by Howard, which are distinctly more modern in their handling than the others. His interiors of the Rouen and Durham cathedrals are most impressive in their rendering—with a careful balance of fine line and broadly sweeping tones of the streaming lights and warm shadows that fill the lofty and graceful structures. Equally interesting, but holding more to the traditions of the older schools, are the prints by Axel Haig, Jefferies and Atteck, while the Wacko exterior of an Indian temple and its "Venetian Fête Day" are quite different in subordinating the architectural interest to the human.

In one of the small galleries are hung a Chinese makimono (long roll) and several kakemonos (hanging panels), native copies of Chinese temple paintings of the earlier periods, and one original. In the present day there is evident a rapidly awakening interest in things oriental and this little show is timely. The prices, considering, if nothing else, the amount of labor involved in each painting, are surprisingly reasonable.

Boston Museum Makes Appeal

Following the announcement that the Boston Museum of Fine Arts will be open free to the public has come an appeal from the trustees asking the public for contributions to meet the running expenses of the museum for 1918. The trustees, the appeal states, "believe that the museum can render no greater service in these tragic days than to afford, as far as in its lies, the help that art is privileged to give; and they hope that in this way the museum will become more and more the artistic home of the people, exactly as through free admission a great public library becomes the literary home of the people."

"In taking this important step the trustees were not forgetful of the museum's deficit of over \$8500 for 1917, and of the possible shrinkage of contributions to home charities generally. They recognized that they would lose entirely the money received from paid admissions, and might lose a few annual subscribers who are debared by this action from the privileges of free entrance on the privacy of pay days. Yet the trustees believe that there are many who will feel the present and future value of this large service of the museum to the public.

"The annual report for 1917 will be issued in a few weeks and will be sent to subscribers at once and to all others on application. It will give a full account of the objects of art that the museum has acquired and the work that it has accomplished during the year.

"The trustees desire to express again through the committee on the museum their grateful appreciation of the generosity of the annual subscribers and their faith in its continuance."

BY OTHER EDITORS

Pay of Aviators

LOUISVILLE (Ky.) COURIER-JOURNAL—General Pershing's recommendation that the extra pay allowances in aviation service be stricken from the payrolls because flying is not extra-hazardous service "and involves nothing like the hardships borne by men in the trenches" is accompanied by the endorsement of General Foulois, commanding the aviation field service. This sets at rest the long-mooted question of the relative hazardlessness of aviation and other branches of service. There will be no difficulty in securing a sufficient number of willing aviators from the drafted men, or a sufficient number of volunteers, because of the probable cutting off of the extra pay upon General Pershing's recommendation, reflecting the view of army officers generally.

Coal Distribution

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS — The coal distribution system has been built up on a commercial basis. Big consumers and dealers bought wherever they could get the most advantageous rates, or from men or firms with whom they were friendly. The situation is now different. The Government has taken over control of the railroads and has restricted the coal business. A general scheme of distribution must be worked out which will obtain the fullest use of railroad equipment, the shortage in which has been one of the main causes of our present difficulties. It will not be easy to revolutionize the buying methods of coal men, or to change long established trade routes, but it will probably have to be done. Indiana is one of the largest coal-producing states and would not suffer greatly if deprived of coal ordinarily sent from other states. Householders here have been former failures at farming are making comfortable incomes.

PATRONAGE IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, ENGLAND—A general notice on the use of potatoes in the manufacture of bread removes any limit to the percentage of potatoes that may be used in the manufacture of bread. The Ministry of Food is making every effort, by advice to bakers and assistance in securing the necessary machinery and utensils, to encourage the trade to make a general use of potatoes for the purpose without delay. As such an order will apply to bakers and domestic bread makers alike, all makers of bread are advised at once to make arrangements to enable them to comply with the requirements of the order when issued.

USE OF POTATOES URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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ART

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

ART AND COMMON SENSE

One morning Reginald Allgood received a disturbing letter. If it did not actually change his life, it added immensely, in the course of time, to the interest of his days. Certainly, at first, the letter disturbed him, but aesthetic disturbance is healthy for young business men.

The letter was written by his Aunt Mathilda, a resolute dame, to whom the food-production problem had become an obsession. Her obsession began with a statement that she read in a report issued by the British Minister of Agriculture; it roused her indignation; it rushed her to peremptory measures. This was the statement—"Great Britain raises from the land £4 per acre, to Germany's £8 per acre."

Aunt Mathilda is quick on the trigger. Immediately she determined to give up her town house, and retire to her country place, where she would cultivate her land by the latest methods, and instruct her poorer neighbors how to follow her example. She wanted no divided interests: she brushed away her town house, as if it had been a crumb on her early-Victorian mahogany table—in a word she presented the house, or, rather, the lease, with 19 years to run, and the contents of the house to her nephew. "Do with it what you like," she wrote. "I stipulate only that you live in it, and that you remember the word 'efficiency.' The German method of getting double from the land should apply to everything else in life, even to housekeeping, furniture and decoration. Be efficient and fearless, and be yourself."

So it fell out that Reginald Allgood, that promising young business man, found himself one morning the owner of an eligible house crowded with "things." Exteriorly it is quite nice; it is garnished with a balcony, and in front of it is a trim garden.

"Ah, that's the difficulty. The museums won't help you, neither will the shops, so far as I know. The museums are art galleries for rich men. The crying need is for a poor man's museum—a craft museum, which would contain specimens of the objects that a poor man (we are almost all poor) needs in his home. Why should not prizes be given for the best chair, table, couch, electric lamp, as prizes are given for pictures? Why should not these prize pieces of furniture be collected in a poor man's museum as fine pictures are collected in rich men's museums? If this were done, my dear Reginald, you would have an opportunity of forming your taste in Twentieth Century furniture. This poor man's museum should have a double series of 'Rooms for a Modern House': (1) As They Should Be; (2) As They Should Not Be."

"Perhaps I can get some hints," said Reginald, "at the thirty-third exhibition of the Architectural League."

The Stranger sadly shook his head— "It's worse than our arts and crafts exhibition in London; it's more arty and crafty; it's all for the rich man; it brims with period reconstruction rooms, fal-lals and the vanity of decorators. There is hardly an exhibit that appeals to the needs of modern life. Would you believe it, one of the exhibitors shows a copy of a frieze from Pergamum 180 B.C. as a mantel over a modern fireplace. Personally I would infinitely prefer the sketch model of Charles Cary Rumsey's frieze for Manhattan Bridge, shown recently at the Allies of Sculpture exhibition."

He sat in the L-shaped living room of his new possession, and despair settled upon him. It was beyond his power to do anything to ameliorate the horrible muddle of those two L-shaped rooms, one opening into the other. He thought and thought; he gasped and gasped. Finally he called upon the Stranger and carried him off to Aunt Mathilda's unbearable White Elephant.

They sat together in the L-shaped room. Presently the Stranger said— "Is the rest of the house like this?" "Worse."

"Then there is only one thing to do. The contents of this dwelling must be scrapped—sold, stored, burned—which ever you like! Three-quarters of the world suffer, without knowing it, from inherited possessions. Sentiment urges them to fit in these failures of a past day with their own taste and requirements. It can't be done. A house should express the owner, not the owner's ancestors. Your aunt authorized you to 'be yourself.' Be that—be yourself."

"But I've got no art self."

"Then I'll help you. Start today building up a common-sense, aesthetic self, not from books, but practically—deeds, not beautiful, windy words. But go slowly. Let the rest of the house remain for the present as it is. First clear out these two abominable rooms and learn from them before you scrap the whole of Aunt Mathilda's possessions."

"How shall I begin?"

"Imagine these two rooms bare, fresh and clean. Their shape is not bad. They can be made delightful. But remember they have to be you; they must reflect you, your taste, habits, ideas of comfort or asceticism. When merchants tell you that you must buy this or that because it is the rage, flee from that shop. You must express yourself in colors, in curtains, in furniture, in lighting, in pictures. If you dislike lacquer, plush fabrics, and extending bookcases, avoid them as you would evil; if you hate rugs that slip about on shiny floors, insist on having a carpet or drapery right up to the walls; if you loathe curtains because they impede the glorious light of day, have your windows bare—never mind what other people think or do. Learn what you like. It's not an easy task, but it grows more fascinating each week. Be yourself!"

Bewildered, but not unhappy, Reginald gazed at the Stranger.

"It would be awfully decent of you," he said, "if you would tell us what you would do with these two rooms."

The Stranger succumbed. The right man or woman can turn him round on the finger.

"To begin with," he said, "these rooms are rather dark. I should have the walls painted white, that rich, shiny white that you can clean with a wet rag. White will give space to the rooms. Ah! here's an idea—do you remember what Miss Mitford said about white and red in a letter to Ruskin? I always found that the way to make a brilliant spot, a bit of color that did your heart good, was to make

the foundation white. Half-open roses among white pinks are delicious both to the scent and the sight."

"White and pink! Your white walls and little pictures of which the dominant notes are shades of rose and pink. You cannot afford pictures. Who can? Why not collect colored etchings, colored monotypes and colored lithographs, always choosing those in which rose and pink predominate. Have a picture-rail molding made four feet from the cornices and see the pictures in the mind's eye, hanging there. Visualize everything before you begin, for the owner of a house should do his spade work, fully and completely, before he calls in architect, builder and decorator.

"Leave nothing to chance. Start a notebook, take measurements, have everything clear in your mind. Then before the painting is done, settle on the lighting. Arrange where you will sit and lounge. Choose your own lamps, and determine where they are to hang or stand. Consult catalogues, visit shops, for these two rooms have to be, for better or worse, you, the pure you. Reject, refuse, and you will find that your taste improves every day. But you must work hard. Aesthetics are like law or a successful store—the prizes go to the competent."

"Then the furniture! Go over these two rooms with a foot rule, measure everything and decide upon just the kind of tables, chairs, couches, fabrics, carpets or rugs that you want. I strongly advise you not to go with the herd, not to spend your money on sham antiques. Avoid everybody who offers you a period reconstruction room, whether it be sham Adam, sham Louis Seize or sham Sheraton. You are living in the Twentieth Century. Determine that you will have in these rooms only things that have been made in the Twentieth Century. America for the Americans! Why not?"

"Where can I buy Twentieth Century American furniture and fabrics?" asked the perplexed Reginald.

"Ah, that's the difficulty. The museums won't help you, neither will the shops, so far as I know. The museums are art galleries for rich men. The crying need is for a poor man's museum—a craft museum, which would contain specimens of the objects that a poor man (we are almost all poor) needs in his home. Why should not prizes be given for the best chair, table, couch, electric lamp, as prizes are given for pictures? Why should not these prize pieces of furniture be collected in a poor man's museum as fine pictures are collected in rich men's museums? If this were done, my dear Reginald, you would have an opportunity of forming your taste in Twentieth Century furniture. This poor man's museum should have a double series of 'Rooms for a Modern House': (1) As They Should Be; (2) As They Should Not Be."

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THE HOME FORUM

Permanent Peace

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE fact that the quality of permanence is now so commonly associated with the thought of peace, indicates that men are everywhere recognizing more clearly than ever before the spiritual nature of peace.

When Jesus the Christ bequeathed his peace to those who would follow him, he made it very clear that peace was antithetical to material sense. "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you," he said, "not as the world giveth, give I unto you." Although he thus spoke of peace as the Christian's permanent heritage, there never lived a man who was more incessantly engaged in warfare against all that opposes Spirit. He knew that there was no peace where the beliefs of material existence were active or lay concealed; and so this "Prince of Peace" exposed both the hidden and the obvious evils of belief in matter, and lived, as a consequence, in a constant struggle against materiality.

The fact that the world has never yet enjoyed permanent peace, and that twenty centuries after Christ Jesus' revelation of peace, war has been possible, makes it only too obvious that neither men nor nations have yet taken the footsteps which lead to the peace of God, the peace which he promised and demonstrated. Many years ago, while the world was apparently at peace, Mrs. Eddy wrote concerning the opposing forces of good and evil, "This material world is even now becoming the arena for conflicting forces. On one side there will be discord and dismay; on the other side there will be Science and peace."

One of the many hopeful signs of the times is, therefore, that the uncovering of evil which had been hid-

den behind a smooth exterior, may indicate real progress in the direction of a permanent peace that shall be based upon a more common love of, and obedience to, divine Principle. Surely no one with the least glimmer of understanding can any longer think of the present world strife as a localized military affair; rather is it the great day in which each one has placed before him for his choice "life and good, and death and evil." The war has become literally every man's war until the supposititious power of evil is overthrown, and peace is declared on the side of Principle. There is at present a spurious call for peace going to and fro in the earth, a call which, if heeded, would have Truth make a covenant with evil. It is the suggestion of material sense, asking for cessation of the struggle against evil before it is vanquished. This would be the peace which "the world giveth," and which has nothing in Truth. The man who has gained some understanding of divine Principle will not be deceived by the plea for a false peace; nor will he be frightened by the suggestion, which is only another form of the bid for false peace, that the war must necessarily be drawn out through years.

Peace is the effect of righteousness; and righteousness is not demonstrated by yielding to the assumption of evil. There is no peace but by conquest of evil. This means that righteousness and peace have never rested upon the basis of belief in evil as power, just as Jesus the Christ, overcame it through the understanding of the omnipotence and omnipresence of God. The evil belief of life and intelligence in matter is the common enemy of mankind; and this evil belief is overcome by knowing that man is the spir-

itual idea of God. This is why any individual who goes forth in the armies today, clinging to the ideal of life and peace as unfolded by Christ Jesus, must receive protection because of his understanding of Truth. Such a one sets his face ever toward the goal of victory and peace, because he desires through the power of God to subjugate unflinchingly the unreal claims of evil wherever they arise, and prove their nothingness. Of such as these Isaiah declared, "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee; because he trusteth in thee."

Those who embark upon material warfare, believing in the might of evil, have departed from the divine idea, and they are engaged in a hopeless struggle, because evil has no Principle and there is nothing to support its claims. There is only one thing certain about evil, and that is that it will be exposed. Being exposed, it is on the way to destruction; and the destruction of evil is the sure way to permanent peace.

Mrs. Eddy tells us: "Peace has no foothold on the false basis that evil should be concealed and that life and happiness should still attend it."

(Miscellaneous Writings, p. 209.)

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The Brownings Write a Letter

Bagni di Lucca, 6 Oct. 1857.

Dear Leigh Hunt:

(It is hard to write, but you bade me do so; yet I had better say "Master Hunt," as they used to call Webster or Ford.) A nine months' silence after such a letter as yours seems too strange even to you perhaps. So understand that you gave us more delight at once than we could bear, that was the beginning of the waiting to recover spirit and try and do one's feeling a little less injustice. . . . and we are going away tomorrow, as I said. But I will try and get one, at least, of the joys I came to find here, and really write to you from this place, as I meant to do. "I"—you know it is my wife that I write for,

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1895 by MARY BAKER EDDY

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
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though you entangle and distract either of us by the reverberations (so to speak) of pleasures over and above the pleasure you give us. I intend to say, that you praise that poem, and mix it up with praise of her very self, and then give it to her with the pride you have just given me, and then it somehow comes back to me increased so far, till the effect is just as you probably intended. I wish my wife may know you more: I wish you may see and know her more, but you cannot live by her eleven years, as I have done—or yes, what cannot you do, being the man, the poet you are? This last word, I dare think, I have a right to say; I have always venerated you as a poet; I believe your poetry to be sure of its eventual reward; other people, 'not unlikely,' may feel like me, that there has been no need of getting into feverish haste to cry out on what is; yet you, who wrote it, can leave it and look at other poetry, and speak so of it: how well of you!

I am still too near the production of "Aurora Leigh" to be quite able to see it all; my wife used to write it, and lay it down to hear our child spell, or when a visitor came—it was thrust under the cushion then. At Paris, a year ago last March, she gave me the first six books to read, I having never seen a line before. She then wrote the rest, and transcribed them in London, where I read them also. I wish, in one sense, that I had written and she had read it....

I think I will ask my wife to say a word or two so I shall be sure that you forgive. Now let my wife say the remainder. All I have wished to do—know how little likely it was that I should succeed in that—was to assure you of my pride and affectionate gratitude.—God bless you ever. R. B.

Dear friend, I will say; for I feel it must be something as good as friendship that can forgive and understand this silence, so much like the veriest human kind of ingratitude. . . . Poor "Aurora," that you were so more than kind to (oh, how can I think of it?), has been steeped in tears, and some of them of a very bitter sort. Your letter was addressed to my husband, you knowing by your delicate true instinct where your praise would give most pleasure: . . . Our darling precious child . . . I am more proud of than twenty "Auroras," even after Leigh Hunt has praised them. He is eight years old, has never been "crammed," but reads English, Italian, French, German, and plays the piano—then, is the sweetest child! sweeter than he looks....

Let me be ever affectionately yours,
—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

To the Forest

O Forest, dim mysterious rustling Forest . . .
I love to watch thee in the leafy twilight
Working in silent patience at the seasons,
With unseen, unheard forces, old in Nature;
Or hear the living harp, O lyric Forest, With which thou hast enchanted generations.
In tones now weird, now joyous or triumphant.

The Winds sweep by, blind Servants of the Seasons,
Caressing all the lightest things in Nature.—
The heathers, ferns, and hairbells of the forest . . .
Oh, there is nothing . . .
Save Ocean, half so thrilling as the Forest.
So full of charm. . . . Ineffable in sunshine and in twilight, Inscrutable in all its wondrous seasons.

—Eugene Lee-Hamilton.

Here and there along the French Riviera there are still to be found remnants and survivals of the former fishing villages and coastal towns which have not yet disappeared before the advancing tide of huge hotels, gorgeous villas and all the other more or less palatial buildings erected

in recent years for the accommodation and the pleasure of winter visitors. There are many people to whom these survivals, together with the little hill villages a few miles inland, constitute the chief attraction of that famous region, in addition to, of course, and apart from the beauties of sea and coast line and mountain ranges, which it is happily beyond the power of the enterprising builder to alter, or the glories of the southern flowers and sunshine. The old waterside houses of these Riviera villages have a good deal in common one with another. They are generally gayly colored, and their aspect reminiscent of the fact that this district was once Italian. A little quay is usually to be found between the brightly hued houses and the turquoise or amethyst colored sea, with fishing boats lying alongside of it even more gayly tinted than the houses themselves.

Villefranche lies in a sheltered bay between Nice and Monte Carlo, which is warm even for the Riviera. Above it runs the famous Corniche road, and above that again, rocky hills tower steeply from the sea, leaving only the narrow strip of land which constitutes the Riviera.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Villefranche

The Singer

In "The Singers" Turgenev describes how the narrator on a blazing hot July day is slowly dragging his feet up the Kolotovka ravine towards the Inn, when he overhears one man calling to another to come and hear a singing competition between Yashka the Turk and the booth-keeper from Zhizdray. The narrator's curiosity is stirred, and he follows the villagers, Edward Garnett writes in "Turgenev." "The booth-keeper's song is the triumph of technique and of training, and he carries away his hearers, while 'the Gabbler' bawls: 'You've won, brother, you've won!' But the Wild Master's silences the Gabbler . . . and calls on Yashka to begin. The tide was low and the sea's roar

quite touched, stood.. his gaping mouth stupidly open; the humble peasant was robbing softly in the corner and shaking his head with a plaintive murmur; and on the iron visage of the Wild Master, from under his overhanging brows, there slowly rolled a heavy tear; the booth-keeper raised his clenched fists to his brow, and did not stir... I don't know how the general emotion would have ended if Yakov had not suddenly come to a full stop on a high, exceptionally shrill note, as though his voice had broken. No one called or even stirred; every one seemed to be waiting to see whether he was not going to sing more; but he opened his eyes as though wondering at our silence, looked round at all of us with a face of inquiry, and saw that the victory was his."

The tide was low and the sea's roar quite touched, stood.. his gaping mouth stupidly open; the humble peasant was robbing softly in the corner and shaking his head with a plaintive murmur; and on the iron visage of the Wild Master, from under his overhanging brows, there slowly rolled a heavy tear; the booth-keeper raised his clenched fists to his brow, and did not stir... I don't know how the general emotion would have ended if Yakov had not suddenly come to a full stop on a high, exceptionally shrill note, as though his voice had broken. No one called or even stirred; every one seemed to be waiting to see whether he was not going to sing more; but he opened his eyes as though wondering at our silence, looked round at all of us with a face of inquiry, and saw that the victory was his."

Yakov was silent for a minute; he glanced round, and covered his face with his hand. All had their eyes simply fastened upon him, especially the booth-keeper, on whose face a faint, involuntary uneasiness could be seen through his habitual expression of self-confidence and the triumph of his success. He leaned back against the wall, and again put both hands under him, but did not swing his legs as before. When at last Yakov uncovered his face it was pale . . . his eyes gleamed faintly under their drooping lashes. He gave a deep sigh, and began to sing.

"The first sound of his voice was faint and unequal, and seemed not to come from his chest, but to be wafted from somewhere afar off, as though it had floated by chance into the room. A strange effect was produced on all of us by this trembling, resonant note; we glanced at one another, and Nikolai Ivanitch's wife was moved to draw herself up. This first note was followed by another, louder and prolonged, but still obviously quivering, like a harp-string when suddenly struck by a stray finger it throbbed in a last, swiftly dying tremble; the second was followed by a third, and, gradually gaining fire and breadth, the strains swelled into a pathetic melody. 'Not one little path ran into the field,' he sang, and sweet and mournful it was in our ears. I have seldom, I must confess, heard a voice like it; it was slightly hoarse, and not perfectly true; there was even something morbid about it at first; but it had genuine depth of passion, and youth and sweetness, and a sort of fascinating, careless, pathetic melancholy. A spirit of truth and fire, a Russian spirit, was sounding and breathing in that voice, and it seemed to go straight to your heart, to go straight to all that was Russian in it. The song swelled and flowed. Yakov was clearly carried away by enthusiasm; he was not timid now; he surrendered himself wholly to the rapture of his art; his voice no longer trembled; it quivered; . . . and he steadily gained strength and firmness and breadth. I remember once saw

the white arms on the hillside; the beeches grew brown, and the seared leaves were whirling in weird dances down the hollows. "One of the shocks of maize (stocks) they were called on the Mohawk had been thrown down and the band that confined the top loosened. Upon one side of this knelt the man; upon the other sat the boy. Each held in his right hand a sharp skewer of buckhorn which was fastened by a leather thong about his middle finger. With the left hand he drew toward him the dry rustling stalks, seized the ear, and thrusting in the husking-pin through the shuck, stripped down the husk, first upon one side, then the other; and breaking off the ear with a jerk threw it upon the golden pile which lay where the shock had stood. As the stalks collected, each husker put them beneath his knees and so advanced toward the other through the rippled shock.

"The man was in his prime, smooth-shaven, strong, heavy-browed. He was clad in a blue frock with overalls and wore a sort of leather garment like a smith's apron, except that it was cut open below and strapped about each leg. His black felt hat showed marks of use but still more evident marks of thrift and respectability. . . . It needed but a glance to tell that this man was of that class unmatched in any other land, the American farmer—gentleman and laborer in one—servant and king. This man, husking maize on the hillside, might sway a Senate or lead an army as easily as he fought the battle of existence with nature. He was a good type of that democracy which always surprises the world when the strain is put upon it. Content to do what he finds to be done, respectful of himself and mindful of the rights of others, his power is unknown even to himself until occasion places some new burden on his shoulders and then the world wonders that it has found an Ajax."

"The corn stood in serried shocks between the rows from which it had been cut. . . . To husk and house it properly was the greater part of the 'fall work.' It was hardly past Indian summer yet, though the maples were almost bare; the birches showed

father. His dozen years might have been more or less. . . . Instead of kneeling by the shock, the boy had rolled one of the big pumpkins which were scattered about the field, to his side of the shock, and sat upon it, with his legs stretched out. . . . Sometimes he husked ear for ear with his father; then he would sit and watch him dreamily or dawdle with some peculiarity of the ear he held. More than once he amused himself by throwing nubbins of corn at a small dog. . . . The dog had dug for moles in the cornfield, yelped after rabbits in the alders, by the brook, barked at squirrels in the wood above, and now sat by the heap of yellow ears with his tongue out and his muddy nose pointed toward the house below, as if intimating that his day's work was done, and done to his satisfaction."

"The afternoon's husking was loaded, and they drove away to the house, and in upon the threshing floor of the great red barn. . . . As they were unharnessing the boy asked, in a tone that showed doubt of a favorable answer:

"Father, may I go to the 'lection tomorrow?"

"Go to 'lection?' Well, I don't know," said the father, thoughtfully, as he rubbed a horse with a handful of straw. "What do you want to go for?"

"Just to see how it's done, sir."

"How what done?"

"How a President is made, I suppose."

"How a President's made, eh? with a twinkle in his eye. 'That's about all the makin' they get! Yes, you may go and see how a President's made and who makes him and all about it that you can learn by looking on and listening. But you must not get in the way nor ask questions nor be any trouble to any one. I shall most likely be busy counting the votes, and you must come home in time to do the chores."

"I will, sir," was the glad reply."



Lighthouse Seals

When we were building Skua's Light—
The first men who had lived a night
Upon that deep-sea isle—

As soon as chisel touched the stone,
The friendly seals would come ashore;
And sit and watch us all the while,
As though they'd not seen men before;

And so, poor beasts, had never known
Men had the heart to do them harm.
They'd little cause to feel alarm
With us, for we were glad to find

Some friendliness in that strange sea;

Only too pleased to let them be
And sit as long as they'd a mind

To watch us; for their eyes were
kind

Like women's eyes, it seemed to me,
So hour on hour, they sat: I think

They liked to hear the chisels click;
And when the boy sang loud, and

clear.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, FEB. 18, 1918

EDITORIALS

Qui Medice Vivit Misere Vivit

There is an element in the human mind which cannot endure liberty. It is the element known as domination. Sometimes it makes its attack out of sheer, wanton lust of power; this phase of the instinct was illustrated by the Roman emperors on a grand scale, and has been illustrated on a petty scale in the action of the Mr. Bumbles of the parish and the Mr. Murdstones of the family ever since. Sometimes it makes its attack out of fanatical zeal: this phase of the instinct was illustrated by Torquemada, the first of the Inquisitors-General, on a grand scale, and has been illustrated on a petty scale in the religious persecution of the diocese and the parish ever since. The same spirit is to be found, of course, in the counting-house and in the factory; behind the shop counter and in the prison; and it has found some of its most distinguished ornaments in the schoolmaster and in the judge. When all has been said and done, however, nothing has been proved except that the human mind is hopelessly intolerant, and that at every point where it fails to be governed by Principle it endeavors to exert itself in what it foolishly supposes to be its own interests.

In the earlier phases of history the great exponent of domination was, of course, the king. As, however, time went on the king himself fell largely under the influence and control of the soldier and the priest: the soldier, because his physical safety depended on his sword, the priest, because his spiritual future was supposed to rest on his guidance. Thus, gradually, the baron and the bishop gained the dominant position in the body politic, and the war for freedom was transferred from the king largely to an attack on the churchman and the lord, both great landowners. Gradually, as education freed men from superstition, it freed them from the despotic influence not of religion but of the church, whilst as political freedom grew the great supporter of the church, the lay landowner, began to lose his influence also. With the dismemberment of feudal Europe, popular liberty began to arise. The great Rebellion in England was followed by the Revolution in France, the 30th of January in Whitehall, by the 21st of January in the Place de la Révolution, with the result that the power of the crown or the miter was never the same again.

But the civilized world is a veritable swamp of frogs. Relieved of the pressure of King Log, it hurries to get eaten by King Stork. Thus it comes about that in the Twentieth Century the attempt is being made to substitute the dominion over men's bodies for the old dominion over their souls; to substitute the surgery for the church, the hospital for the Inquisition, and to put the doctor in the place of the ecclesiastic. Now the worst of this is that the doctors are no more agreed as to the true medical faith than the ecclesiastics were as to the true Christian faith. Not long ago a doctor, in England, wrote a book which was treated by the medical profession with the same violence with which the Church of Rome once treated the translations of Wycliffe or of Tyndale. The poor man was hounded from the mecca of mediævalism, for all the world as if he had been one of Wycliffe's poor preachers or one of Tyndale's Bible hawkers. It is quite true that his book was not burned, but that is only because books are not burned in these days; they are flamed equally successfully in another way. And really all that he had done had been to explain that cancer had increased instead of decreased under the most approved medical treatment, and therefore that that treatment was wrong, just as Wycliffe or Tyndale had insisted that mistakes in the Bible text had thickened under the hand of the copyist, and that the Vulgate was not the very last word in the translation of the Scriptures.

There is, indeed, a wonderful similarity between the rise of religious superstition and medical superstition, but it is not so wonderful when it is realized that they both began in the dream of Olympus; that the Temple of Æsculapius was the original hospital, where the priests of Cos stole the sacred peacock of the patients; and that the divorce between the two only took place when the priests discovered that it was very much easier to preach than to practice, and so separated the hospital from the church, and built one on one side of the road and the other upon the other. Of course there was no justification whatever for this either in Hellenic paganism or European Christianity. The whole Christian religion, indeed, was founded upon healing and preaching. If the command to the disciples was to preach the gospel, it was also to heal the sick; whilst the broad demand was made upon the Christianity of the future that it should prove its faith by healing the sick, and that its faith could only be said to be established in proportion to its healing of the sick.

It is written that it was Apollo who was the cuckoo who laid the egg of medicine in the religious nest of paganism, and if out of it was hatched the first Æsculapius chicken, which for a time consented to share the nest with the chickens of Zeus, nevertheless the brood of Æsculapius began gradually to edge the chickens of Zeus out of the nest, with the result that today the bishop has lost his right to examine the candidates for medicine and to issue to them their licenses, whilst the brood of Æsculapius, with strengthening pinions, having succeeded to much of the power once held by the priests of Cos, are now contemplating assuming the overlordship of the species in the precise way in which that overlordship was once exercised by the Poles and the Torquemadas, the Calvins and the Péres La Chaise.

But the worst of all this is that just as Torquemada or Calvin were always kept busy in suppressing heresy, so the medical profession is having to exert itself in the same direction. What Mr. Bernard Shaw calls the "battle of the medical baronets" is going on as lustily today as it has in the church ever since the monk Pelagius rejected the Augustinian dogmas of original sin and abso-

lute predestination. Thus Sir Almroth Wright, a mighty name at the medical Round Table, hurls scorn and vituperation on Sir William Watson Cheyne. Only a year or two ago, antisepsis was as orthodox a dogma as ever was original sin, and now comes the anti-antisepsis! Sir Almroth and informs the antisepsis! Sir William that the whole theory by which the sick have been doctored is just as ridiculous biologically as ever the Augustinian theory of a flat earth was geographically.

Now this would not matter if both Sir Almroth and Sir William were not ready to make friends, with all the hurry of Herod and Pilate, at the approach of anybody who dares to question the sacredness of allopathy. Allopathy, indeed, is not merely orthodox, it is infallible, and anybody who disputes this should be treated as Pole or Torquemada treated a heretic, should be carried off, that is to say, not to the Inquisition but to the hospital, not to the stake but the operating table, and be examined as to whether he is a disease carrier or a lunatic, and either be imprisoned indefinitely or tortured under the knife. No wonder it was said of old, "Qui medice vivit misere vivit"—He who lives under the doctor lives miserably.

Railroad Electrification

It is generally admitted that the railroads of the United States have not kept pace with the nation's industrial and commercial development. If they had there would have been no such calamitous happening as freight congestion and a national fuel shortage at a time when industrial and transportation facilities should have been at their best. The situation could hardly have been much worse than it has been this winter, but, if it teaches the lesson of economy and efficiency so much needed in the railroad business, the deprivations experienced will have served a good cause.

In a recent address delivered by Edward W. Rice Jr., president of the General Electric Company, the statement was made that the railroads used about 125,000,000 tons of coal in 1915, and that if they had been operated by electricity it would have been possible to have saved at least two-thirds of that amount. It would probably be a conservative estimate that the railroads last year consumed at least 150,000,000 tons of coal, in addition to the enormous quantities of oil used as fuel on some of the systems. If there could have been a saving of two-thirds of this quantity of coal it would have meant that 100,000,000 tons of coal could have been diverted to industrial and other uses, and the railroad companies could probably have effected a saving of \$1,000,000,000 in the cost of fuel, and have avoided the loss occasioned by delays and congestion entailed by the use of coal, particularly in cold-weather.

The reason for the financial straits in which the carriers find themselves need not be entered into here. The fact is sufficient that something should be done to remove the onerous handicap which affects every industry and every individual in the United States. Last year the railroads of the country, with their 260,000 miles of track, earned more than \$4,000,000,000 gross, exceeding the previous high record by about \$450,000,000, and yet most of the concerns are financially unable to make many needed improvements, to say nothing of expansion. The rising costs of operation are largely responsible for this. Since the Government has temporarily assumed control of the roads, now would seem to be a good time to consider how they may be put into proper condition for handling the traffic and giving them a footing that would assure their prosperity in the future. The Secretary of the Treasury has been urging Congress to enact a measure providing for the creation of a corporation with capital of \$500,000,000 to aid private business corporations and promote enterprises necessary to the conduct of the war. An organization such as he proposes might be the thing necessary to provide for the electrification of the railroads. So far as can be seen, the only way in which this gigantic undertaking can be carried out is by help of the Government in some way. Inasmuch as the welfare of the entire population of the United States is concerned, the reasonableness of the proposal is apparent.

On account of the urgent financial and industrial needs of the Government, due to the demands of the war, the present may not be the right time for undertaking the work of electrification, but the time to prepare for it is apparently now. Should plans be so far completed that work could be begun immediately after the war, the enterprise would give employment to thousands of returning soldiers, and furnish work for thousands now employed in the munitions factories and other occupations that will no longer exist when peace is established. The future industrial prosperity of the country very largely depends upon the rehabilitation of the railroads, and, if electrification will solve the problem, there should be no hesitancy in undertaking the task.

Haasenstein and Vogler

Of the many world-wide preparations made by Germany during the thirty or forty years preceding the outbreak of the present great struggle, in 1914, not the least significant was her effort to secure control of the world's press. This effort had not, of course, been carried on altogether in secret. Those who knew something of German history and German methods, especially Bismarckian history and Bismarckian methods, had no difficulty, for instance, in detecting the pen of the German armor baron in many articles that appeared, from time to time, in the French press. Like everything else, however, connected with the great German dream of world domination, the half was never told, and it is extremely doubtful if it has even yet been told. Be this as it may, an able French writer, who contributes to the columns of *L'Homme Libre* over the nom de guerre of Lysis, has let in a flood of light on the matter by exposing, with the most matter-of-fact completeness, the business methods of Haasenstein and Vogler.

Haasenstein and Vogler was indeed no ordinary business firm. It was in the most profound agreement with Juliet that, after all, there was really nothing in a name. And so, whilst in Berlin it bravely spelt out its name

Haasenstein and Vogler, in Paris it did business under the more acceptable title of the Société Européenne de Publicité, and in Italy, after the war broke out, under the unimpeachable Italian title of Unione Pubblicità Italiana. The concern called Haasenstein and Vogler was ostensibly an advertising agency. Its plan of action was simplicity itself. Aiming to secure the monopoly of the advertisements in the paper which it got into its toils, it first approached the proprietors with the offer of certain advertisements. This step was followed, later, by the offer of a very enticing contract to supply a full-page advertisement, and, later still, by one to save the newspaper all further trouble by taking over all its advertising.

Now the contract which settled this matter contained one significant and all-important clause. It provided that the firm of Haasenstein and Vogler, or by what other name it might be called, should have the right of absolute veto over "all insertions which might be considered prejudicial or inopportune from the point of view of the character of the paper." From this to exercising an absolute veto over what should or should not appear in the news columns of the paper was only a short step, and one which, ultimately, was in every case taken. And so Lysis makes himself responsible for the statement, and supports it by proofs, that in Italy, before the war, Haasenstein and Vogler controlled the advertising, and so to a large extent the news, of no fewer than ninety-six Italian newspapers. More remarkable still, so little difference does the war make in the activities of the firm, that at the present time the firm of Haasenstein and Vogler controls eighty-one Italian newspapers. Similar work was successfully carried on in Switzerland and in France, and yet even that was by no means all, for, in the December of 1916, the Haasenstein and Vogler agency is found to have been endeavoring to secure a footing in the press of the British Dominions, and maintaining, in circulars sent out, that it was already in correspondence with all the important London papers. Finally, in the July of last year, a circular was issued from Paris to all the great American houses, telling them that a member of the Société Européenne de Publicité would be in the United States in the following September, and would be glad of the opportunity of conferring with the firm to which the letter was addressed, as to the possibility of extending their sales in France and Continental Europe.

When it is recollect that the direction of the whole of this vast organism was from Berlin, and that so unsuspecting was everybody concerned in the matter that the outbreak of the war had no more effect upon the firm's activities than to cause a diplomatic change of name, and in some instances of premises, the success, up to a point, of the German method may be adequately gauged. The German method, however, has one cardinal defect, a defect shared in common with all other forms of deception, namely, that it ceases to be effective as soon as it is adequately found out. And German methods are being found out every day. The world is littered with their wreckage, which is to be found everywhere from Shiraz to Buenos Aires, and from Buenos Aires back again to Shiraz. Haasenstein and Vogler, if the change in metaphor may be forgiven, are spent rockets, and they must take their place in that great and growing collection of spent rockets, all the way from Bernstorff to Wassmuss.

The Country General Store

One must seek longer and farther than formerly for the country general store in the United States, of the type that has been pictured in song and story, but, if one pursues the quest long enough and far enough, reward will crown the effort. The general store has clung longer to the East and the South than to the new and largely unfashioned West.

But even in the rural West the general store has not become wholly extinct, as may be learned in the course of a day's run by automobile through almost any of the trans-Mississippi states. Whether in the West, or South, or East, however, the general store is usually as true to type as it was half or three-quarters of a century ago. It can be seen from afar, generally at the crossroads, if in the open country; always facing the market square, if in the village or small town. It does not extend recognition to the automobile, as do some of the new-fangled places in the plate-glass part of the community. It will not handle or advertise gasoline until it has sunk into decline or "changed hands." Instead, it announces its ability to supply its patrons with all kinds of feed, and flaunts a pump, watering trough and hitchin' pole in the very faces of motor tourists, the pole being invariably initiated in places by the visiting farmers' boys, and gnawed in other places by their saddle horses.

There are, of course, a porch and wooden awning, and from the latter swings the sign, "General Store." A railing along the porch, on either side of the steps, is intended for the resting of one foot and then the other of the farmer come to "trade," while he whittles and talks crop prospects with a neighbor. Such railings are made of carefully selected soft pine, are used up by the whittlers two or three times a year, and as regularly are renewed by the storekeeper, for they help to keep some of his customers occupied on the outside while he waits upon others on the inside. The general-store keeper, in the very necessity of the case, must be a rapid thinker, a fluent talker, and a man of inexhaustible good nature. As general-store keeper he is, ex-officio, postmaster, squire, insurance agent, mortgage banker, legal adviser, road commissioner and collector, and disseminator of local news; and, while he is measuring molasses, he is either telling what Jed Hankin's son said on a postal card received for his father that morning, or recounting the latest news from the western front, as printed in Judge Thompson's newspaper.

In a purely commercial way, his range of activity is from the cracker-box to the egg-crates, to the dress-goods counter, to the money-order window, to the "gents' furnishing" shelves, to the flour bin, to the novelty counter, to the postage-stamp drawer, to the hardware department, back and forth between all of them, "settin'" things before this customer and then before that, taking their orders

when they are ready for him, wrapping up, tying up, and keeping up a running conversation with persons on one side of the store while carrying on a discussion on political, social, or economic questions with the barrel-sitters or "round-the-stove-sitters" on another side, or down the middle.

The general store has never been put in order. Its merchandise is as mixed as it is miscellaneous. Fifty per cent of its patrons find what they want themselves, and pay for it as they go out, or tell the storekeeper to "put it down." Almost as great a proportion scarcely think of asking for their mail, but go behind the ground-glass partition and take what is theirs. The general-store patrons know one another's business; they have long since seen the futility of trying to keep their private affairs secret, and, if there is anything going on within a radius of ten miles which the general-store keeper has not heard of, his delinquency becomes a topic of conversation and a subject of criticism along the whole countryside, and his friends shake their heads and wonder what's the matter with Moses Wilkins, anyhow.

Notes and Comments

THE outlook for equal suffrage is constantly improving, in the United States, as a result of the growth of a more favorable sentiment among southern senators. There is present assurance that two votes each from Arkansas and West Virginia will be cast in favor of the Anthony amendment, while one vote each is promised from Maryland, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Missouri, and Texas. With the South even partly on the side of suffrage, there is occasion for less doubt than ever as to the outcome.

A REUTER message from Stockholm, describing conditions at Helsingfors during the Red Guard régime, states gravely that "The chief of the Finnish Postal Service has been replaced by a postillon." Given a moment for reflection, a bourgeois, even, will recognize that a postillon must inevitably know how to manage a post office. Cela saute aux yeux, as the French would say. And if the bourgeois began by laughing immoderately, he must be excused, for the fact is that a sense of humor forms part of his capital.

ACCORDING to the evidence of the police officer in the case, a defendant in a Boston suburban court had attempted to drive on the wrong side of a traffic line, had stopped and backed into a stone post on the opposite sidewalk, and was rocking in his seat and exhaling alcoholic odors when arrested. The defense set up was that the defendant was a German by birth, had always been accustomed to the use of beer, and had taken only three bottles of that beverage just before his apprehension. On the strength of this testimony, and some more to the same general effect, the court discharged the prisoner with a rebuke to the officer for having used offensive language in describing the condition of the man. This is another instance in which it is difficult to say whether the court or the person before the court is more in need of attention from the public.

THE first raid over London in 1918 found the Houses of Parliament in session. The House of Commons was nearing the end of its business, and, after winding up composedly, the members dispersed. The members of the House of Lords were in the middle of a discussion on the Electoral Bill. They adjourned for dinner, and then went on with their work. On the same night General Smuts was addressing the Geographical Society, and just as he began to speak the guns began, too. The chairman warned the audience that the police considered an exodus to the basement the safer course to take, but the audience firmly declined to move, and General Smuts went on speaking. The women were quite as calm and collected as the men, giving careful attention to the map of Africa, about which the speaker had much of world importance to say. At the close of the meeting most of the people made for the nearest underground station. Trains were running as usual, but in complete darkness.

THE man who cannot at this hour serve his country in the way many others are doing has, however, opportunities for showing his regard for the soldiers, and even a cheery word and a smile may mean much to the raw recruit. A young fellow, recently enlisted, was walking along a street in a mid-western city, when he was suddenly accosted by a man, who said, "See here, I would like to trade gloves with you." The speaker, suiting the action to the word, drew off a pair of handsome lined kid gloves, and reached out for the soldier's gray yarn ones. Before the latter had time to think, the exchange was made, and the men went their separate ways. In mentioning the incident to an acquaintance, the young volunteer made it clear that his unknown friend had done something which would warm the heart whenever the act was recalled. It was man to man, facing the call of country and of duty.

THE production of Sir Rabindranath Tagore's play, "Sacrifice," at the Tottenham Court Road Y. M. C. A., recalls the story told by Mr. E. S. Montagu, the Secretary for India, which shows the way in which Tagore's poetry appeals to his fellow-countrymen. Seated at a camp fire at a festival in a native village, he heard a boy with no pretense to letters recite a long poem which the Europeans took to be an ancient epic handed down by tradition. But it was just one of Tagore's works which the boy had got by heart.

LONDON street humor expressed itself in the "busker" by rapid impersonations of such war celebrities as Haig, Beatty, Joffre and Pershing, did his best to amuse the queue formed at the gallery door of His Majesty's Theater. "I shall now give you my famed impersonation of the Tank." A shade of curiosity passed over the crowd, succeeded by real amusement, as the fellow, passing to the head of the queue, whipped off his hat to make the usual collection.